REGD. NO. B.1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XXII NO. 296 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

2,000 Persians Carried Off As Prisoners

Alleged Raid By Afghan Party

PERSIAN NEWSPAPERS ATTACK AFGHAN GOVT.

TEHERAN, Dec. 15.

A group of Afghans including various notabilities and army officers are alleged to have entered the Persian territory via Zoorabad, looted 25 villages, killed three road guards and carried off a quantity of arms and 2,000 Persians as prisoners.

The damage is estimated at 50,000 sterling.

Persian newspapers are indignantly attacking the Afghan Government in connection with the affairs.—Reuter.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO THE FORE

Congress Secretary Issues Circular For Work In Provinces

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, (By Mail).

The resolute carrying out of immediate programme laid down by the last meeting of the All-India Congress Working Committee, comprising of Congress reorganisation, revival of village industries and propaganda for Fundamental Rights and the Economic programme adopted at the Karachi Congress, is enjoined in the latest circular issued to all Provincial Congress Committees by the Working General Secretary of the Congress. Provincial executives are asked to fix the quotas of members to be enrolled in the whole province by the 11th April, 1935, and to distribute this number with a view to stimulate each unit to put its maximum effort. Inasmuch as the number of delegates and members of the All-India Congress Committee for any province will depend upon the number of duly qualified members in the province, efforts should be made to enrol requisite number of Congress members so as to entitle the province to the maximum number of delegates returnable under the Constitution.

Provincial Committees are further asked to despatch to the All-India Congress Committee Office by the 8th of each month the figures of members enrolled in the preceding month.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

In regard to the village industries programme provincial committees have been asked to popularise the idea of revival of villages industries as means of relieving the pressure on land as a subsidiary occupation and as a method for the removal of unemployment as well as a necessity for the success of the Swadeshi movement. Provincial committees are called upon to help the All-India Village Industries Association in the collection of data and in such other ways as may be suggested by the Association or its branches.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

Translation and distribution with explanatory notes wherever necessary of the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic programme is emphasised. This resolution, it is urged should also be explained at public meetings and at the time of enrolling Congress members.

Provincial Committees are asked to take advantage of the forthcoming Independence Day on January 26 and of the National Week from the 6th to the 13th of April, 1935, for intensive and concentrated action for the fulfilment of the programme.

Lastly attention is drawn to the Congress Constructive programme particularly of village and peasant organisation.

JUMPED OFF RAILS

Survivors' Story Of Rangoon-Mandalay Train Disaster

RANGOON, December 16.

The luggage van and three third-class carriages jumped off the rails, crashed into a ditch 20 feet below and were reduced to smithereens, while the engine and several other carriages capsized.

PINNED UNDER DEBRIS.

This was the account of the Rangoon-Mandalay train disaster given by the survivors of the ill-fated train, who were brought to Rangoon last night by a relief train. The passengers were pinned under the debris and many of them had a providential escape. Two English doctors who were passengers in the same train rendered great help to the injured.

REMOVAL OF FISHPLATES.

According to a telegram from the Burma Railway authorities the train was wrecked by the removal of fishplates from the rail joint immediately south of the bridge and the slewing of the track. Besides the casualties reported yesterday two more passengers have sustained slight injuries.—A.P.

SINGAPORE PREPARES

But Planes Unable To Locate Attacking Forces

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SINGAPORE, Dec. 15.

Biggest manoeuvres in the history of Singapore caught the imagination of the populace. Huge crowds of natives assembled at the waterfront watching volunteer artillerymen placing guns in position. Artillery, anti-aircraft-guns and searchlights were posted in the heart of Singapore but attack by 18 destroyers, a cruiser and 24 planes from China seas is not expected before morning.

Reconnoitring planes hitherto are unable to locate the attacking force, though the moon is peeping through the clouds.

The coastline is alive with watchers who are keeping contact with headquarters through a network of telephones.

FATAL MID-NIGHT DASH

Motor Cycle Collides With Tonga In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, December 16.

Bombardier Berridge of the First Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, was fatally injured and Corporal Jones and Corporal James of the First Battalion, King's Regiment, seriously injured when the motor cycle, on which all the three were riding violently dashed against a "tonga", just before midnight yesterday. They were immediately removed to the British Military Hospital, where Bombardier Berridge succumbed to his injuries this morning and Corporal Jones is lying in a precarious condition.

Berridge, who was seated on the pillion was violently thrown against the "tonga", the shaft of which penetrated deep into the left side of his neck and prodding its way through the under jaw protruded out of the forehead just above the left eye. Corporal Jones, who was driving the machine, sustained severe head injuries and, though a successful operation has been performed on him, is in a precarious condition, having not recovered consciousness yet. Corporal James, who was seated in the sidecar, was clean thrown out and has received external injuries.

The occupants of the "tonga", men of the Royal Army Medical Corps, escaped unhurt. The "tonga" driver is reported to have decamped.—A.P.

FRENCH STEAMER DISASTER

MARSEILLES, Dec. 15.

Twenty-one lives have been lost in the foundering of the French steamer "Schiaffino. 24," which was given up as lost after being five days overdue at Cette. The tug which put out a search recovered a quantity of wreckage, including furniture belonging to "Schiaffino."—Reuter.

BURGESS PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Arsenal Officer Prosecuted Under "Official Secrets" Act

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Williams Burgess, described as second grade computer, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich was committed to trial at Old Bailey after evidence was given showing that he had approached the Imperial Chemical Industries and revealed technical information to which he had access owing to his position as person holding office under the King.

During hearing, it was stated that Mr. Burgess won military cross in the war, retired as Major, had an excellent war record.

The case for the prosecution was that Burgess approached the Imperial Chemical Industries and offered them some information for which they had previously applied to Government who refused to supply it. The Company immediately communicated with the War Office and thereafter acted on its instructions in dealings with Burgess. Burgess under the name of Vincent is alleged to have called at the office handed secret documents to an ex-police officer. Later, he arranged to hand over other secret information in Parliament Square, when he was arrested. The accused had previously suggested the payment of 100 sterling. The accused, who worked in the Arsenal for 11 years pleaded not guilty and reserved defence.—Reuter's Special.

IMPOSING NAVAL DISPLAY

Attack On Singapore Successfully Resisted

COMBINED MANOEUVRES CONCLUDE

SINGAPORE, Dec. 16.

The combined Naval, Army and Air Force manoeuvres concluded, when thousands of people of diverse nationalities lined up the wharves and hills overlooking the sea to watch the warships entering the harbour. Destroyers with the cruiser "Cumberland" steaming through the narrows into Keppel Harbour provided the most impressive naval display in the history of Singapore.

It is understood that last night's attack on Singapore was successfully resisted.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH OFFICER MOBBED

Sequel To Injury To Women Due To Skidding Of Car

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 16

A British Officer of the International Police Force is believed to have been seriously injured in an early morning disturbance. It is stated a party of officers dressed in civilian clothes was on its way home when their car skidded, mounted the pavement injuring women, whereupon a hostile crowd assembled. Believing himself in danger the officer is alleged to have fired on the crowd wounding one person but not seriously. The crowd then assaulted the officer who was taken to hospital.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

(Special Cable.)

DUBLIN, December 16.

Hungary beat Free State in the football match by four goals to two.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, December 16.

Four more persons were sentenced to death by shooting in Soviet Russia for terrorist acts against the Soviet officials in the village of Tashla in the Central Volga Province. Two men are Usov, son of an ex-priest, and Sanin, described as bandits and convicted for assaulting and murdering two 15-year-old "Pioneer Girls" (an organisation similar to Girl Guides) and plundering collective farms. The two other men sentenced are Penkov and Konyakin alleged to be their accomplices.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 16.

The police officer is named Justice. He was motoring with two friends. The car took too wide a turn, injured a woman on the feet. The crowd was hostile, and Justice produced his papers, said he was a Police Officer and requested the crowd to disperse. The crowd became angrier and Justice drew a revolver and threatened the crowd. Several persons tried to seize the weapon, and in the struggle two shots were discharged one slightly wounding a man in the stomach.

The police restored order, rescued Justice and friends. Justice received many cuts and bruises, but they are not serious. Justice, interviewed by "Reuter" correspondent, said he fired on the ground before the crowd tried to seize the revolver and before it was accidentally discharged.—Reuter.

Frontier Gandhi Did Not Want To Court Jail

"If He Did, He Would Have Broken Order Of Ban Regarding Frontier"

Sardar's Advice To Congress Workers Not To Break Law

If I have felt sorry for any political conviction in which one of the Congress leaders was sentenced, it is in the case of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who has been recently sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. There are very few leaders left in the country and one of those has been sent to prison. Not that his imprisonment would not help the cause of Indian Freedom, but his presence outside the prison would have helped the cause more at the present moment.

Thus declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, presiding over a meeting on the Chaupatty Sands, on Sunday evening. It was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Suburban District Congress Committee to protest against the conviction of the "Frontier Gandhi."

HIS MODESTY

Mr. S. K. Patil in proposing the Sardar to the chair, said that the Frontier Gandhi was a very brave man and had enhanced the love of the people towards him by his calm acceptance of the two years' rigorous imprisonment. In his modesty he had said that there should be no protest meetings and had appealed to the people to go to the villages and work there. In spite of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's modesty, it was the duty of the people to express their feelings about the sentence.

BOMBAY'S "GUEST OF HONOUR"

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of his speech, said the occasion was one of sorrow and it was really a delicate situation as far as he was concerned. Though the "Frontier Gandhi" had advised the people not to hold protest meetings, the B.P.C.C. felt that a meeting ought to be held, but the speaker himself was for respecting the wishes of the Khan Saheb regarding speeches and demonstrations. It was felt that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was the guest of honour of Bombay. He had been invited to open the Exhibition, so it was strongly felt that a meeting ought to be held to protest against the sentence.

Continuing, the speaker said that he knew that "Frontier Gandhi" was a man who would bluntly say the Truth and what he sincerely felt. He did not know how to speak in a round-about-way. That was why, he had told the Khan Saheb that he was not to go to attend any public function, during the Congress week without his knowing about it. He went to address the Christians. If the speaker had known about it he would not have allowed him to go. But the Frontier Gandhi was taken to address a meeting without the speaker knowing about it.

PRESENT CONGRESS POLICY.

The subject he was asked to speak on was "The Red Shirt Organisation." He was asked to say as to why the ban on the Organisation had not been removed and as to why he was not allowed to go to the Frontier. The result of that speech was two years' rigorous imprisonment for "Frontier Gandhi."

The speaker felt sorry at the conviction, because he knew that the Frontier Leader had no intention of going to jail at this juncture. The policy of the Congress at present was not to court jail. It was the policy of the Congress to submit to all the laws, however humiliating they might be. That was why Gandhiji had stated that the Village Industries Organisation should be a non-political body. It was the intention of Gandhiji to have the "Frontier Gandhi" on the Board of the Association. The Khan himself had expressed his wish that he would love to work amongst the villagers, because he did not understand politics.

ADVICE TO CONGRESS WORKERS.

It was the policy of the Congress at present, continued Sardar not to lose even a single Congress worker unnecessarily. No law was to be broken unless one was forced to do so. He would suggest again to all the Congress workers in the country to stick to this dictum at present. He would have commanded, but he did not have either the strength or the position to do so at present, hence he was suggesting it. Gandhiji had stated that there should be no speech-making at all and that everyone should engage himself in village work. The speech-making part of the programme should be left to the Congress members of the Assembly. And that too, to a few of them only.

NO INTENTION TO COURT JAIL.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had no intention of courting jail. He had told the speaker that if he did want to break the law he could have done it long ago by breaking the order banning him from going to the Frontier and the Punjab. Those who loved and respected "Frontier Gandhi" would do well to follow his advice of going to the villages and working there. There was no need of making seditious speeches.

The Congress M.L.A.'s had enough chances of making speeches in the Assembly Chamber.

WHY HE FELT SORRY?

When Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was told that his speech contained seditious passages, he felt sorry for having gone against the Congress command. He felt sorry for what he had stated and felt it incumbent on him to express his sorrow.

In conclusion, the Sardar said that he felt that it was not an occasion to make speeches, and unless some of the leaders, who were sitting on the platform, wanted to speak, he would declare the meeting closed.

A voice shouted out that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai should be allowed to speak.

The Sardar stated that Mr. Desai would have enough opportunities to have his say on the floor of the Assembly, and declared the meeting closed.

STRIKE CALLED OFF

Port And Dock Workers Rely On Finance Member's Assurance

APPOINTMENT OF COURT OF ENQUIRY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

A mass meeting of the Port and Dock workers held this afternoon decided to call off the strike (declared on November 26 last) on the strength of Sir John Woodhead, Finance Member to the Government of Bengal and Mr. Lockhart, Representative of Shipping Interests in the Bengal Council.

It may be recalled that after two hours' debate on Mr. P. Banerjee's adjournment motion, relating to the dock workers' strike, it was put to vote and declared lost by 55 votes against 23.

In the course of the debate Sir John Woodhead had assured the House on behalf of the Government that if the workers returned to work, and if within 21 days of their return no settlement was arrived at, the Government would appoint a Court of Enquiry under Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act.—United Press.

600 AEROPLANES IN 3 YEARS

Ambitious Programme For U. S. Air Corps

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

A recommendation, that over 600 new aeroplanes will be completed within the next three years, is contained in the annual report of the Secretary for War, which endorses the proposal that the Air Corps should have a minimum of 2,320 serviceable modern aeroplanes. Exclusive of reserves, the strength of the regular army on 30th June was 12,212 officers and 1,17,00z of other ranks.—Reuter.

5,000 MEN RESUME WORK

Split In Ranks Of Strikers?

CALCUTTA, December 16.

The Dock Strike was called off this evening at a meeting held at the Maidan under the presidency of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, M.L.C. Five thousand strikers attended out of the total number believed to be 14,000.

It is stated that their ranks have been divided, one group remaining with the existing union and the other cutting itself off and establishing a separate union with Mr. Suhrawardy as President.

Both the groups are reported to have decided to return to work forthwith.—A.P.

ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL

Republican And Socialist Parties Not Contesting

LISBON, Dec. 15.

Elections are being held throughout Portugal to-morrow (December 16) for the two Chambers of the new Corporate State formed on Fascist lines.

They follow nine years dictatorship. The result is a foregone conclusion, as the only list of candidates submitted consists of government supporters. They are mainly well-known Conservatives of old Monarchist and Catholic parties including many army and navy officers.

The Republican and Socialist parties announced abstention from elections.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co, 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3402)

Wanted Graduates with Persian to teach in High Schools. Pay up to Rs. 60 with prospects, service pensionable. Apply stating terms and qualifications to the Director of Public Instruction Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar). (9363)

Wanted a Cotton Mixing Clerk. Must be fully acquainted with the qualities and purchases of different cottons in Bombay and Mofussil. Apply stating terms to Madhowji Dharamsi Mills, Foras Road, Bombay No. 8. (9366).

Wanted Motor Drivers. Accountant, 14 Graduate Lady Teachers (for New School), Guzrathi Graduates, two Hindu Lady Doctors and Nurses. Apply Tuesday. Goldwyn (India) Co., Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road.

Wanted for a Bombay Textile Mill a B.Com., or M.A., strong in English and quick at figures for the post of Head Clerk. Apply with copies of certificates, etc., to Box No. 3395, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Dyer for a Textile Mill in Bombay. Apply giving particulars of qualifications, experience and copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Box No 3394, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Gujarati-knowing B.A., or B.T. or M.A., male or female teacher from January for a Suburban High School. Apply sharp with testimonials, which will not be returned, Box No. 3396, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Influential Gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for the Districts of C.P. and Berar, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Karwar, Broach, Baroda, Thana and Bombay City, for an established Life Office. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to Box No. 9343, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Lady Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 225 to 250 p.m. with free unfurnished quarter. Must be good in Midwifery and Gynaecology. Enlisting support through persons of influence will be a disqualification. Selected candidates may be called for interview at their own expenses. Apply by the 25th December, stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience to Captain M. N. Sardana, A.I.R.O., Chief Medical Officer, Bharatpur State. (9334).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young Hindu Punjabi, Matriculate wants the job of Bera or Chaprasi anywhere in India, nineteen of age, of good character, strong, healthy and anxious to please. Please correspond with **Box No. 3401, "Bombay Chronicle."**

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let.—Office premises measuring 1,500 square feet on first floor. Rent Moderate Apply Bharat Insurance Company Elphinstone Circle, Fort (9335).

27. HOTELS.

New Miraj Hotel, Miraj Road, businessmens' Central, families' (any community) ideal resort, excellent food, moderate charge (3391)

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

Caesar's Pills.—The very latest and unrivalled French preparation for lost vitality, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression and Nervousness. Guaranteed satisfaction. Rs. 6 for 60 Pills. Obtainable from G. Martirosi (Bombay) Co., Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (3354).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-Loan-Facilities Against Approved Securities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3322).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., **P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.**

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents on commission or pay upto Rs. 200 p.m. Apply to the General Manager, National Lucky Insurance Co., Ltd., Ambala. (3304).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Rare Opportunity—True Prediction six months only. Apply sharp with horoscope or birthdate and time. Any three questions for Rupee One by M.O. to "Shree Samartha Bureau," Rajkot. (3397).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Butter—Pure, wholesome, without any adulteration made in the cleanest way under hygienic conditions at 14 Ans. a lb. to be had from Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, Hughes Rd. (3386).

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in India).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 16TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 17th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m., (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1934.

(2) To sanction dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.

(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.

(4) To confirm the appointment of Dr. S. M. Pagar as an additional Director of the Company.

(5) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1935, and to fix their remuneration.

(6) To sanction bonus to the staff.

(7) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 10th December, 1934 to 22nd December, 1934 both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary Share dividends if sanctioned will be payable on and after 17th January, 1935, to those share-holders whose names stand in register of the Company, on 10th December, 1934.

9342

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing sett-stone pavement on cement concrete foundations along Bapu Khote Street from its junction with Erskine Road to Bholwada 2nd Lane, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
for City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th Dec., 1934.

9358

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

BACK BAY SEWAGE SCHEME.

TENDERS for the supply of CAST IRON or STEEL PIPES for use as air and sealed sewage mains for the above scheme will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1935.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for cast iron or steel pipes," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500.

Forms of tender, specification and quantities can be obtained from the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) E. A. NADIRSHAH,
For City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 14th Dec., 1934.

9361

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of one slow speed electrically driven air compressor will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1935.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for slow speed air compressor for Colaba", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 2,000

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) E. A. NADIRSHAH,
For City Engineer.

Municipal Offices.
Dated, 15th Dec. 1934.

9364

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of diets, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay for one year commencing from 1st March, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1935. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of diets, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

8th December, 1934.

9325

Public Notices

NOTICE TO APPROVED CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a bungalow at Vile Parle, are invited from Approved Contractors.

Tenders can be had from the office of the undersigned between 15th to 19th inst. and the same to be submitted by 6 p.m. on or before the 21st inst.

ADALJA & NOORANI,
Kermani Bldg., Fort.

9365

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 40857 for one hundred (100) Shares bearing distinctive Nos. 1278854 to 1278953 standing in the name of Jamnadas Narandas is reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue the Certificate for the said Shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 17-12-1934.

3398

BROACH MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

NOTICE.

Wanted—A B. E. (CIVIL) for the post of Chief Officer. Pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month with Horse Allowance Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Applications must reach the President before the 15th of January, 1935.

D. N. DESAI,
President,
Broach Municipal Borough.
Municipal Office,
Broach, 14th December, 1934.

9360

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Principal of the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, so as to reach the undersigned before the end of this month, stating the applicant's age, qualifications, special subject in Law, standing at the Bar and experience in teaching if any. The honorarium for the post is Rs. 300 p.m. inclusive of conveyance allowance.

BHASKARRAO MOTILAL MEHD..
Hon. Secretary,
Gujarat Law Society.
Ahmedabad, 14-12-34.

9356

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "VARDHAMAN MANSION", SITUATE AT NEW CHINCH BUNDER ROAD

Under instructions from the owner of the property, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 17th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of 999 years' leasehold land admeasuring about 567 square yards, situate on Plot No. 15 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of Bombay Improvement Trust, together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and four upper floors, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3735, 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3737, Old Street Nos. 23, 25, 25A, 25B and 27 and New Street No. 110 and bounded on the East by New Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by a passage 15 feet wide, on the West by Improvement Trust land proposed to be laid out as a play-ground and on the North by Plot No. 14 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Mahomedally Abdulally.

N.B.—The above property is pucca stone-built from all sides and was specially built for the then owner for his own residential purpose and was insured for Rs. 3 lakhs

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Chitnis and Kanga, Attorneys for the owner of the properties at No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned:

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (STANDARD TIME.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA 5TH AND 6TH STREETS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 1637 of 1930.
Shankerlal Aditlal a firm .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Abdullabhai Faizullabhai and others .....Defendants.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and with the consent of Mr. Hiralal Parbhudas Mehta, the surviving Mortgagee and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated the 17th day of October 1933 passed in the said Suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Properties on Monday the 17th day of December 1934 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), on the Premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of newly assessed land situated at Kamatipura in Bombay containing by admeasurement 975 square yards or thereabouts and registered under New No. 16098 New Survey No. 6151 and Cadastral Survey No. 121 of Byculla Division

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land situate on the Southern side of the 5th Kamatipura Lane and containing by admeasurement 44 square yards and registered under New No. 11204 and New Survey No. 6153 and Cadastral Survey No. 123 Byculla Division which are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1582, 1440, 1441, 1442, and 1444 and 1584 and Street Nos. 118, 163, 165, 167, 1, 2 124.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land with the Dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 6th Street containing by admeasurement 60.37 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered under New No. 10549 New Survey No. 6152 Cadastral Survey No. 122 Byculla Division and Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 1583 and Street No. 120-122.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand & Jasubhai Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office at 50-52 Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHRINIVAS BUILDINGS" SITUATE AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Manilal Nathubhai Joshi, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April 1925 and made between Manilal Nathubhai Joshi of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of land containing an area of 1767 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 385 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Plot No. 394 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay European Relief Association, on the South East by land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a service Passage, on the South West by a Road 30 feet in width and on the North by a Road 40 feet in width, which piece of land bears New Survey No. 8/832 and Cadastral Survey No. 10 (part) Matunga Division, together with buildings thereon and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7589, Street No. 1156.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DID YOU SEE
'To day'
OR
SUNAHARI LAHER
It is the First
SUPER PRODUCTION
OF THE
GOLD—MOHOR
Directed By
CHOWDHARY
Featuring:—
JAL MERCHANT,
SHANTA KUMARI,
GULAM MOHMAD,
MOHMAD HADI,
SUDHA BALA,
BABU VYAS
YOU COME EARLY WITH Your Family—
At
Roxy
TALKIES
Girgaum Opera House, Tram Terminus.
Time:—
5-15, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Commencing 22nd Saturday
IMPERIAL'S
SOCIAL SENSATIONAL
'SAMAJ-KI-BHUL'
Featuring:—
DULARI, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJEE, ZILLOO, LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL and others.
Director: HOMI MASTER.
Imperial
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEWARE
OF SOCIETY'S "WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING"!!
AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S
GREAT SOCIAL HINDI TALKIE
DOLTI NAIYA
shows you the doings of such a WOLF!
featuring:—
BHAGWANDAS, SUNDARI, MIRA,
AMRITLAL, SOHONI
Directed by DRUPAD ROY
at
MAJESTIC
CINEMA GIRGAUM.
Daily, at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

YOUNG MEN LOOK FORWARD!

YOUR FUTURE CANNOT TAKE CARE OF ITSELF. YOU MUST MOULD IT—and here is a plan which brings future security within the reach of all. A young man of 30 years and in good health may take out a 20 Year Endowment Policy for Rs. 10,000 with profits for an annual premium of Rs. 520 only (just Rs. 10 a week). If, after premiums have been paid for three years they are discontinued for any reason, upon application from the insured, the Company will keep the beneficiary protected for the remaining 17 years for the full face value of the policy plus profits already accrued. SHOULD DEATH OCCUR DURING THIS PERIOD, THE Rs. 10,000. PLUS PROFITS ALREADY ACCRUED, WILL BE PAID TO THE BENEFICIARY WITHOUT DEDUCTING THE UNPAID PREMIUMS. CONSIDER THE UNIQUE ADVANTAGES OF THIS POLICY —AND WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS TO-DAY

Send this Coupon to-day!

Please send me full Particulars of (a) 20 Year Endowment policy, (b) all Crown Life Policies *(please cross out whichever is not wanted)*. My age at nearest birthday is .....years.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

B.C.

12 REASONS why you will obtain greater advantages by SELECTING A CROWN LIFE POLICY

1. No Canadian Life Insurance Company has ever failed in its guarantee to policy-holders. Life Insurance with CROWN LIFE, therefore, is a safer investment than any bank or mercantile business, where the proportion of failure to successes has been so great.

2. Not only is Life Insurance good as an investment, but in the event of the death of the assured it provides ready cash, when there may be a heavy shrinkage in his securities, which could not be realized on without serious loss to the estate.

3. There is neither trouble nor expense in looking after your investment—the Insurance Company does that for you.

4. Where large sums of money are under control of Life Insurance Companies, they can be invested to better advantage than by individuals handling them independently.

5. Ready cash can always be obtained on a Life Insurance Policy more quickly and more privately than on almost any other class of security, as all good Companies issue policies, having the following conditions:

1. A Guaranteed Loan Value.
2. A Low Rate of Interest.
3. The Loan requires no other security than the Policy, held as collateral.

6. Life insurance is the greatest of all incentives toward regular saving. The money outlaid in premiums would otherwise dissipate without any permanent advantage being secured.

7. No other class of investment in the world is today so popular as Life Insurance. The ablest financiers are the largest insurers or investors in the class of security.

8. Life Insurance is one of the best forms of investment, because it gives, after one payment, an instant guarantee to a much larger amount.

9. The Cash Surrender Values, Loan Values, Paid-Up Insurance and Extended Insurance Options, which are all guaranteed provisions of CROWN LIFE Policies, are surprisingly liberal.

10. No Company in Canada, the U. S. A. or England is rated more highly by any Insurance Authority in those countries than CROWN LIFE, which was one of the very few Companies in America and Canada which improved in every respect during 1933, i.e., new insurance written, total insurance in force, total assets, reserves and surplus all showed increases over 1932.

11. The Nett Cost of CROWN LIFE Premiums, less dividends, is exceedingly low.

12. Accident or ill-health may come at any time—, to-day you are insurable, to-morrow you may not be.

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Insurance in Force Exceed $138,821,915.00. || Assets Exceed. $18,893,081.76.

Head Office for India:
12, Rampart Row, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 24076

G.I.P. RLY. MEN'S GRIEVANCES

Mass Meeting Protests Against Retrenchment And Transfers

BADNERA, Dec.12.

A mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held under the auspices of the local branch of the G I P Railway workers Union on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. R. S Ruikar, the Vice-President of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union. Mr. P. L. Ghanekar the Branch Secretary at Nagpur was also present.

Mr. Ghanekar explained to the workers the activities of the branch from the time it was inaugurated. He said that the branch could not function well because of the scarcity of active and intelligent workers secondly, because of the reaction after the last gigantic strike on the G I P Railway.

TRANSFER OF ACTIVE WORKERS

He made mention of the transfers of more than three active workers of the Union, which he said, was sufficient to define the policy of the administration even against sound Trade Unionism. He then referred to the retrenchment in the Engineering Department and workshops that was being carried on by the Administration. Whenever the policy of retrenchmnt was embarked upon, it was the average workman who had to bear the brunt of it; and it was therefore, of extreme importance for a worker to join the Union, and safeguard his own interest.

He further said that if the workers even in other departments did not assist the Engineering men in bringing about complete cessation of retrenchment, the same policy was likely to be pursued even in other departments. He, therefore appealed to the workers to join the Union in great numbers which alone would mitigtte their plight.

Mr. Ruikar next addressed the gathering. He said that the discontent among workers would not be allayed by transferring active Union workers or victimisingt hem. The proper remedy would be to give workers an adequate living wage provide them with pro per quarters, and extend them all such facilities as would enable them to live like human beings. He complained that certain subordinate officials at the station were giving endless trouble to the workers, particularly those who took interest in Union work.

Strengthen Union

He appealed to the workers assembled to join the Union in great numbers and strengthen it, so that the present attitude of he administration would be changed. He also warned the administration not to interfere with the active workers of the Union. He again assured the workers that the members of the Legislative Assembly would also be urged to demand answers from the members of the Railway Board pertaining to the burning questions of the workers, and the harassment of Union workers in particulars.

The following office-bearers were then elected for the conduct of the branch for the current year:

P. Y. Deshpande (President) P. L. Ghanekar (Vice-President) B. G. Inamdar (Secretary) S. K. Mujumdar (Asst Secy.) and six members.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed in the meeting:—

(1) This meeting of the G I P Railway workers strongly protests against the proposed retrenchment in gangs and Engineering workshop, and requests the Agent to stop all retrenchment.

(2) This meeting strongly protests against the application of the revised scale of pay to exstrikers, and thereby reducing their wages to a considerable extent.

(3) This meeting strongly protests against the action of the local railway authorities in victimising the active union workers by transferring them, as soon as they begin to take in hand active Union work, urges upon the Agent to put a stop to this victimisation of Union workers.

(4) This meeting demands immediate release of Comrade M. N Roy whose health is worsening in Raibareli Jail.

(5) This meeting strongly supports the demands of the Hamals at Wadi Bunder, and congratulates them upon the valient fight they are putting up against their employers.

(6) This meeting strongly supports demands of the dock workers at Calcutta, and congratulates them upon the struggle they are carring on for the acheiv ment thereof.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN FRONTIER

Scattered Showers In South-East Madras

POONA, Dec. 15.

A western disturbance caused widespread rain along the north-west frontier, in Kashmir and the Punjab and now lies over north-west India. Scattered showers also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts of rainfall are:

Fort Sandeman, Dalhousie and Murree-one inch; Quetta-three quarters, Rawalpindi, Sonamarg, Dera Ismail Khan, Chaman and Khushab-half; Lyallpur, Srinagar, Kalat, and Cherat quarter; Cuddalore-three quarters and Negapatam-half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Kashmir and the Punjab and extend in the hills and submontainous districts of west United Provinces. Scattered light showers are also likely to recur along the North-west Frontier and in Southeast Madras.—A.P.

YEAR'S JAIL FOR THEFT OF TRUNK

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Dec. 15.

A sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, one month's additional imprisonment was passed yesterday by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, on Bayaja Kashinath, a railway employee, who was found guilty of theft of a trunk, containing ornaments and cash valued at about Rs. 200, belonging to one Thagi Lakshman Sonavane, on October 23 last.

KANYAKUBJA BHAWAN

BOMBAY, December 15.

Raja Saheb Pundit Krishna Duttji Dube, of Jaunpur, M.L.C., who arrived in Bombay for medical treatment presided over the Annual Conference of the Kanyakubja Mandal, Bombay, and laid the foundation stone, of the Kanyakubja Bhawan at Tardeo Road. He donated a sum of Rs. 3,700 for the Bhawan, and a yearly grant of Rs. 100 to the Kanyakubja school at Jacob Circle.

He was presented with addresses by the Kanyakubja Mandal, Shri Vyankateshwar Press and other associations of Bombay. The Raja Saheb left for Jaunpur by Calcutta Mail on Friday night.—A.P.

Practical Instructions In Wireless Telegraphy

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states that they have approved the proposals for the institution of a short course of practical instruction in Wireless Telegraphy for teachers, at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN BARODA

Move To Reduce Wasteful Expenses On Caste Ceremonies

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, December 12.

The Harijans of their "New Colony" in Baroda City gathered together in their temple on the 10th instant, in response to the invitation of their leaders Mr. Kisanji Kambe, the retired Inspector of Antyaj Schools, Baroda State, Mr. Parmar, the graduate Aval Karkun in the Baroda Mahal and Dr. Dhanji Chawda.

After Sadhu Bhimdas sang some devotional songs with music Mr. Nadkarni, the Dharmadhikari and Mr. Powar, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Baroda State, had an instructive conversazione with the Harijans assembled. They advised the Harijans to observe cleanliness, to give up drinking, and to minimise unnecessary expenses, e.g. on caste dinners, nuptial rites, etc., and generally to live in harmony and co-operation with all the other sub-sections of the Antyaj community.

The Harijans present, were so deeply impressed that a 'Harijan Uplift Fund' was started there and then and an amount of nearly a hundred rupees was put together on the spot, in spite of abject poverty, with the assistance of the guests of the night. The organisers have a mind to push on the movement and by reconciling the jarring elements, to form a wider circle of the local depressed classes and to collect further subscriptions to this fund.

MINIMISING MOTOR ACCIDENTS

What Owners And Drivers Should Know

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The attention of all motor owners and drivers is drawn to Rules 22,22-A, 22-B and 23 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, which read as follows:—

"22. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a suitable deep-toned horn or, in the case of a heavy motor vehicle, a suitable gong, capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public. No warning devise shall be used upon a motor vehicle unless it has first been approved of by the licensing authority."

"22-A No owner or driver of a motor vehicle shall, if the motor vehicle is stationary, use or allow to be used any horn or mechanical device except for the purpose of preventing an accident."

"22-B No owner or driver of a motor vehicle shall use or allow to be used any horn or mechanical device unnecessarily or wantonly in such a manner as to cause nuisance or inconvenience to the public."

"23. No mechanical devices for magnifying the sound, no sirens, whistles, multiple horns or devices of a like nature shall be used on a motor vehicle in any road or street where such devices may from time to time be prohibited in the City of Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate."

Mechanical devices, multiple horns, etc., have been prohibited throughout the whole of the town and island of Bombay by the Commissioner of Police under his Order No. 3945, M.V. of 2nd June 1925.

It appears that the majority of motorists are not aware of these rules, with the result that horns are being blown indiscriminately, for example outside Cinemas, at crossing places to attract attention of constables on traffic duty, etc. This has given rise to justifiable complaints from the general public, and the Commissioner of Police therefore proposes to institute a campaign of prosecutions against offenders who flagrantly disregard this warning.

ARMY SALUTE TO ABSENT KING

60,000 Indian Troops To March Past Banner Of Nepal In Delhi

The "Sunday Express" publishes the following:—

Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, will hold in January the greatest review of the army ever held in India.

Sixty thousand British and British Indian troops will march past the saluting base, from which will be flying the pink and silver banner of Nepal, the remote Himalayan kingdom of the Gurkhas.

The king of this great warrior race, however, will not be present, as he is considered to be too holy to come into contact with the world.

The hereditary ruling Maharajah of Nepal, to whom all executive powers have been delegated, will represent his sacrosanct sovereign and take the salute in his name, which is never spoken!

Two hundred thousand Gurkhas fought for the British during the war.

Recently the King-Emperor raised his political agency at Kutmandu to the rank of a legation, and early next year the first British Minister Plenipotentiary will take up his duties as envoy to a monarch he will never see.

The review is in honour of these events.

NEW DELHI, December 15.

Although the plans are not yet finally settled, it is understood, that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief will attend the Silver Jubilee Celebrations in Simla. An elaborate programme is being worked out for the celebrations including a tatoo by troops in Anandale grounds.—A.P.

NUMEROUS UPSETS IN LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Heavy Rains & Muddy Ground Handicap Players

BRENTFORD ROUT BARNSLEY & DISPOSE OF BOLTON IN RACE FOR LEADERSHIP

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Owing to heavy rains, grounds were very treacherous and this was responsible for numerous upsets.

At Highbury where the attendance numbered 25,000, Arsenal riddled Leicester defence, Hulme, the international right-winger who was deputising for injured Birkett, staged a great comeback, scoring thrice in the first half, netting his first goal in the second minute. Drake found Arsenal's fourth goal before half time.

On resumption the muddy ground handicapped play and passes went astray. Bastin and Drake, each scoring twice, completed Arsenal's tally. In order to assist the referee the linesman acted as goal judge for corners.

IN HEAVY RAIN

Sunderland maintained their reputation as away champions and retained leadership. The match was played in heavy rain. Gallacher netted twice and then Davis scored while Easson was away from the field injured. Portsmoutn responded through Weddle. Immediately on resumption, Anderson netted for Portsmouth. Gurney found Sunderland's fourth goal.

Huddersfield kept up a promised revival. Smoke from the neighbouring chimney which was on fire, clouded the ground and it was impossible to follow play. The only goal in the first half was scored by Malam, Lythgoe netted Huddersfield's second, and then Malam and Lythgoe each netting once again, made up visitors' four. Birmingham were disorganised by injury to Morrall, their centre half, who only played quarter hour.

GALLACHER'S ACHIEVEMENT

Gallacher, former Chelsea player, achieved personal triumph by netting all the five goals for Derby who led by two goals to one at interval. Bruton having netted for Blackburn. Home team's other goal came in the second half through Thompson.

BARNSLEY ROUTED

Brentford, routing Barnsley by an 8-1 victory, also disposed of Bolton in the race for leadership of second division by their superior goal average. Adapting themselves to the muddy ground Brentford put on five goals in the first half. Scott opened their account with a couple and then three goals were added in three minutes through Scott. Robson and Halliday.

On resumption Scott notched his fourth. Barnsley now responded through Hine, but Robson restored margin of Brentford's lead and before close Scott found home team's eighth goal.

Westham avenged their defeat at the memorable first Cup Final at Wembley in 1923 and by curious coincidence, oldtimers Watson and Ruffell, only two remaining members of Westham's team for that final, scored alternately all goals. Westham were leading by two goals to nil at interval. Bolton's goal came through Atkinson in second half.

Manchester United, who are within striking distance of leaders, monopolised the opening stages of the game at Bradford and scoring through Hanley and Mutch, led by two goals to nil at interval. Bradford reduced deficit through Robertson in twentieth minutes after resumption.

LEADERSHIP OF S. DIVISION

Charlton, with a smashing victory over Gillingham, retained leadership of southern section. Charlton were quicker on very slippery ground. They opened scoring through Allen. Varty responded for Gillingham but before interval Allen scored again. Harris put on the visitors' third goal sensationally from halfway and Allen, netting twice, further increased lead. Randle then scored for Gillingham. Harris gave Charlton their sixth goal but Baldwin reduced deficit.

Among those who achieved hat-trick were Jones (Coventry) Lane (Watford) Fowler (Swindon) and Clark (Rochdale).

League Football Results

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The following are results of Football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 8 Leicester 0
Birmingham 0 Huddersfield 4.
Blackburn 2 Derby 5.
Leeds 3 Preston 3.
Liverpool 4 Tottenham 1.
Manchester City 2 Chelsea 0.
Middlesbrough 4 Aston Villa 1.
Portsmouth 2 Sunderland 4.
Sheffield Wednesday 0 Everton 0
Stoke 1 Wolverhampton 2.
West Bromwich 4 Grimsby 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 4 Southampton 1.
Bradford 1 Manchester United 2
Brentford 8 Barnsley 1.
Bury 1 Notts County 0.
Fulham 2 Port Vale 0.
Hull 1 Bradford 0.
Newcastle 4 Oldham 2.
Norwich 2 Burnley 3.
Nottingham Forest 2 Sheffield United 1.
Plymouth 3 Swansea 2.
West Ham 4 Bolton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Bournemouth 1 Torquay 2.
Bristol City 1 Brighton 0.
Clapton Orient 5 Bristol Rovers 2
Coventry 6 Southend 3.
Exeter 2 Cardiff 1.
Gillingham 3 Charlton 6.
Millwall 1 Luton 4.
Newport 2 Aldershot 0.
Northampton 1 Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Reading 6 Crystal Palace 1.
Watford 7 Swindon 4.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

Barrow 4 Darlington 4.
Carlisle 4 York 0.
Chester 3 Gateshead 1.
Halifax 4 Hartlepools 1.
Lincoln 0 Chester 0.
Mansfield 2 Accrington 1.
Rotherham 2 Crewe 2.
Rochdale 3 New Brigton 1.
Tranmere 4 Southport 1.
Wallsall 3 Stockport 1.
Wrexham 1 Doncaster 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Divion)

Aberdeen 3 Hamilton 3.
Albion 2 Hearts 2.
Ayr 1 Dunfermline 3.
Clyde 3 Queens Park 0.
Dundee 2 Airdieonians 0.
Falkirk 1 St. Mirren 1.
Hibernians 3 Celtic 2.
Motherwell Partick Thistle 1.
Rangers 2 Kilmarnock 3.
St. Johnstone 1 Queen of South 1.—Reuter's Special.

Northampton Beat Bath

LONDON, Dec 15.

The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Probables 12, Possibles 12 (at Falmouth).

Scotland 23, The Rest 3.

Birkenhead Park 5, London Scottish 11.

Gloucester 16, Devonport Services 8.

Guy's Hospital 6, Coventry 3.

Harlequins 3, Cardiff 9.

Headingley 11, Halifax 3.

Leicester 12, Bristol 8.

London Welsh 8, Rosslyn Park 6

Northampton 24, Bath 8.

North of Ireland 9, Oxford University 10.

O. M. T. 0, Portsmouth Services 0.

Plymouth Albion vs. Redruth (scratched).

Richmond 22, Blackheath 5.

Watsonians 5, Cambridge University 10.

Old Paulines 5, St. Bart's Hospital 11.

Newport 5, Llanelly 0.

Neath 24, Pontypridd 0.

Swansea 17, Cross Keys 6.

Edinburgh Academicals 5, Glasgow Academicals 16.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish League Goal Scorers

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Aberdeen: R. Smith, Fraser, Armstrong.

Hamilton: Wilson (thrice).

Albion: Kirk, Anderson.

Hearts: McKenzie, McCulloch.

Ayr: McGibbon.

Dunfermline: McPhee, McGowan (twice).

Clyde: Hope (thrice).

Dundee: Coats, McNaughton.

Falkirk: Lowe.

St. Mirren: Nisbet (own goal).

Hibernians: Anderson, Walls (from penalty), Smith.

Celtic: F. Odonnell, McGrory.

Motherwell: Thomson, Ferrier, Telfer, Stevenson.

Partick: Miller.

Rangers: Venters, Gillick.

Kilmarnock: Black, Williamson, Keane.

St. Johnstone: Tennant.

Queen of South: McCrae.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH RACING STATISTICS

Aga Khan Tops List Of Owners And Breeders

The most successful owners, breeders, trainers and jockeys for the past flat-racing season in England were as follows:—

OWNERS.

	Races Won.	Value £.
H.H. Agha Khan	45	64,897-3/4
Lord Glanely	21	16,160-1/2
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla	8	12,969
Lord Derby	28	12,611
Mr. M.H. Benson	2	11,455-3/4
Sir Charles Hyde	15	10,227

BREEDERS.

	Races Won.	Value £.
H.H. Agha Khan	41	57,733-1/2
Mr. D. Sullivan	10	28,298-1/2
France	63	23,646-1/2
National Stud	22	14,784
Lord Derby	31	13,542-1/4
Sir Alec Black	16	13,507-1/2

TRAINERS.

	Races Won.	Value £.
Butters, Frank	79	88,844-1/4
Marsh, M.	13	26,002-3/4
Jarvis, J.L.	41	24,268-3/4
Lawson, J.	31	24,104-3/4
Peacock, M.D.	89	21,899
Boyd-Rochfort, Captain Co.	31	21,419-3/4

JOCKEYS.

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Richards G.	212	175	114	965
Fox F.	132	75	76	716
Nevet, W.	109	67	57	541
Perryman, R.	90	77	63	495
Wragg, H.	76	73	66	543
Weston, T.	70	71	75	574

Leeds Trounce Featherstone

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Batley 13, Bramley 7.
Bradford 13, Hunslet 7
Castleford 18, Liverpool 5.
Huddersfield 32, Dewsbury 2.
Hull 13, St. Helens Recreation 0.
Leeds 51, Featherstone 12.
Oldham 10, Keighley 17.
Salford 14, Barrow 10.
St. Helens 7, Swinton nil.
Wakefield 26, Leigh 5.
Warrington 8, Halifax 5.
Widnes 18, Rochdale 2.
Wigan 7, Broughton 7.
York 19, Hull Kingston Rovers 4.

Cambridie Wins Cross Country Races

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Cambridge who already won the Association Football Rugger and Squash Rackets in the Inter-Varsity encounters completed a triumphant week by winning the cross-country races by 23 points to 32, thus preventing the fifth consecutive Oxford victory.

Light Blues had the first two men home and Oxford third and fourth.

All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament

(From A Correspondent.)

The fourth All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament will be held at Delhi this year and the final matches will be played at the time of the 10th. All India Educational Conference during the last week of December 1934. The tournament is open to all men and women connected with education teachers, lecturers, professors, Inspectors and administrative offerers of British India and Indian States and is played in singles only. A running shield called Rai Bahadur Batuk Prasad Trophy will be awarded to the winner and two personal prizes will be awarded to the winner and the runner up in memory of the late Professor P. K. Telang of the Central Hindu College, Benares. All the educationist of the country are cordially invited to participate in the tournament. The entry fee is Rs. 3 only. Other rules and regulations can be had from Mr. Baij Nath Khanna, Reception, Committee, Chuna Mandi, Paharganj, Delhi.

BRITISH WAR DEBT TO AMERICA

Statement Of Sums Due Presented To Govt.

The United States Government have presented to the British Government, through the Washington Embassy, a statement of the sums due on account of the War debt on December 15.

The Note sets out in detail the sums that have accumulated on the account since the British Government took up the attitude that the present system of War debt obligations had broken down. There are shown the unpaid balances of the instalments that were scheduled for June and December of 1933, on both of which token payments were made, and the instalment due in June last when Great Britain held over further payments. The calculation also includes the interest which has accrued on the unpaid sums and the moneys held to be due under the Hoover moratorium. The Note adds the accumulated figures to the instalment ordinarily due on December 15.

FELICITATION TO RACE AGAIN

Will Contest Ascot Gold Cup Next Year

It is likely, I understand, says "The Picquet" in "News Chronicle," that instead of retiring his Ascot Gold Cup winner, Felicitation, to the stud, as he had intended, the Agha Khan will keep him in training for another year presumably with the idea of trying to win another Ascot Gold Cup with him.

Felicitation was unquestionably the greatest stayer of this season and won twice at Ascot, beating the Derby winner, Hyperion, in the Gold Cup with the greatest ease.

The Aga Khan may thus have two formidable candidates, the other being Umidwar, to oppose the great French horse, Brantome, in the Gold Cup next June, for it is the declared intention of Baron Edouard de Rothschild to run his champion there.

10 MORE M. L. A.'s GAZETTED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

The names of the following candidates who have been declared to be elected as members of the next Assembly are published in yesterday's Gazette of India:—

1 Mr. Siddappa Kalryappa Hosmani, Bombay Southern Div. (Non-Mohammadan Rural.)

2 Mr. Sri Prakasa, Allahad and Jhansi Div. (Non-Mohammadan Rural.)

3. Babu Mohan Lal Saksena, Lucknow Division (Non-Mohammadan Rural.)

4 Maulana Shaukat Ali, Cities of the U. P. (Mohammadan Urban.)

5 Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, United Provinces Southern Div. Mohammadan Rural.

6 Munshi Azhar Ali, Lucknow and Fyzabad Div (Mohammadan Rural.)

7 Mr. J Ramsay Scott, United Provinces (European.)

8 U. Thein Maung, Burma (Non-European.)

9 Dr. Thein Maung, Burma (Non-European.)

10 U Ba Si Burma (Non-European).—United Press.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Among the invaluable legacies which the practical idealism of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das has left behind, not the least in importance is the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," which has just issued its Tenth Anniversary Number—a sumptuary production which would do credit to any municipal institution anywhere. The journal, under the able editorship of Sarijut Amal Shome, has served the cause of local-self-government in India with zeal and patriotism. Not only the progress of the Calcutta Municipality in all directions of healthful activity but also the advances in municipal administration made by other leading Indian cities too have come under its survey. The latest achievements of foreign cities too are chronicled for the guidance of Indian municipal administrations.

The present Number contains, besides congratulatory messages from a number of leading Indians, several notable articles of civic interest. Among the latter mention may be made of Prof. K. T. Shah's "Scope for Municipal Socialism in India," Dr. B. N. Dey's "What I Saw Abroad," Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari's "Destitution and Relief in Calcutta," Miss G. J. Bahadurji's "The City of Bombay —Is Her Future Doomed?" Mr. Nagendranath Gupta's "Calcutta and Bombay," Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee's "Mayor For Three Years?", Unsud Dowla's "How I Came to the Corporation," Mr. R. C. Muzumdar's "Corporations in Ancient India," Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's "Karlsbad and other Wateringplaces of Czechoslovakia," Syt. S. C. Chatterjee's "Indo-Javanese Temple in Calcutta," Syt. Sunil Kumar Chatterjee's "2000 Years Ago—Life in an Indian City," and the Editor's "Calcutta: A century and a quarter ago—as seen by a French Artist."

The Number which has a number of plates and other illustrations is exceedingly well printed. We offer our heartiest congratulations to both the Calcutta Municipality and the Editor of the "Gazette" on their laudable enterprise. Bombayites will envy the citizens of Calcutta for possessing a well conducted municipal journal of this kind.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN BARODA

Organisers Of Movement Start Fund

BARODA, Dec. 16.

The Harijans of their "New Coloiny" in Baroda city gathered together in their temple in response to the invitation of their leaders.

After Sadhu Bhimdas sang some devotional songs with music, Mr. Nadkarni, the Dharmadhikari, and Mr. Powar, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Baroda State, had an instructive conversazione with the Harijans assembled. They advised the Harijans to observe cleanliness, to give up drinking, and to minimise unnecessary expenses e.g. on caste dinners, nuptial rites etc, and generally to live in harmony and co-operation with all other sub-sections of the Antyaj community.

The Harijans present were so deeply impressed that a "Harijan Uplift Fund" was started then and there, and an amount of nearly a hundred rupees was put together on the spot in spite of their abject poverty with the assistance of the distinguished guests of the night.

The organisers have a mind to push on the movement and by reconciling the jarring elements to form a wider circle of the local depressed classes and to collect further subscriptions to this fund.—United Press.

HARIJANS IN KATHIAWAR VILLAGES

Thakkar Bapa Advices Facilities Of Water Supply

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Dec. 13.

On receipt of a series of complaints of alleged extortion from his subjects by Vithalgadh Durbar, the agency authorities have recently appointed Mr. Ambashankar P. Trivedi of Bhavnagar as Kamdar with power to inquire into the alleged injustice, illtreatment and extortion and to report in the matter and to execute no fresh orders of the Durbar, which, to him, may appear unjust.

WATER SUPPLY FOR HARIJANS

An influential committee of five members has been appointed to provide every facility in the matter of water-supply to Harijans all over the province. Thakkar Bapa suggested to the Committee to provide this facility in the 50 Harijan centres that are opened at different places and the villages nearby.

When asked about the attitude of the princes and authorities towards Harijans during this tour, he remarked that on the receipt of the report of this work, they promised to do their bit in matters of medical relief education, and water supply.

"DONG" Sr. AS CO-RESPONDENT

Lord Ashley Gets Decree Nisi With Costs

Neither Douglas Fairbanks, senior (the co-respondent), nor Lady Ashley were called as witnesses in their own defence when Lord Ashley was granted a decree nisi in the Divorce Court, London, in mail week, on the ground of his wife's adultery with the film star.

The petition had been set down in the contested special jury list, but it was undefended and lasted only eight minutes, says the "News Chronicle."

Among the counsel engaged was Mr. Bush James, who watched the proceedings on behalf of a person interested.

The President (Sir Boyd Merriman), in granting Lord Ashley a decree, ordered Douglas Fairbanks, senior, to pay the costs.

Lady Ashley was formerly Sylvia Hawkes, a musical comedy actress.

PARTED AFTER 11 MONTHS

The marriage took place on February 3, 1927, and Lord Ashley's case was that they lived together in comparative happiness for some little time.

In January, 1928, Lady Ashley went to America, contrary to her husband's wishes, and they had not lived together since.

Later Lord Ashley received information regarding Lady Ashley's association with Mr. Fairbanks.

It was alleged that adultery between Lady Ashley and Mr. Fairbanks, senior, took place at the Hyde Park Hotel and a house known as North Mimms Park, which Mr. Fairbanks had taken in the country.

When Retiring Viceroy Refused To Welcome His Successor

Lord Minto Records Amazing Incident In Lord Curzon's Indian Career

How the late Earl of Minto, one-time Governor-General of Canada, was refused an official reception by the late Lord Curzon when he succeeded Curzon as Viceroy of India, was revealed in the memoirs of her husband published by the Dowager Countess of Minto.

Lord Minto, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1898 to 1904, took over the Viceroy's post in India on the resignation of Curzon in 1905, at a particularly difficult time. Lord Curzon is reported as saying, when informed of his successor: "Imagine sending to succeed me a gentleman who only jumps hedges".

The remark had reference to Lord Minto's activities as a gentleman rider. As a matter of fact Lord Minto's term in India was accounted a great success. Describing in his private journal his arrival in India Lord Minto wrote:

"We were ready, assembled on the deck, but no one appeared to represent the Bombay Government. We had expected an official reception.

"Our surprise was great when the pilot arrived with a message that the official landing had been cancelled.

"Arriving at Government House Curzon himself did not apwear to receive me. We entered the House and Curzon then appeared, dressed in a shooting coat and slippers.

"The morning after my arrival Curzon took his public departure, with troops lining the street and a full Viceroy's escort in attendance".

Lord Minto writes at a little later date: 'We now have it officially from the Bombay Government that orders for the public arrival were cancelled with a view to meeting Curzon's wishes".

BARGAIN WITH A PISTOL

Before this Lord Minto noted that Curzon "held a pistol to his head" over the sale of the Viceregal stables. Curzon wrote Minto giving a list of 60 horses, six landaus and stable equipment, and enclosed his own valuation. A few hours afterward came a cable saying that unless he accepted Curzon's terms at once, the latter would sell everything privately.

"He knew I should be obliged to have full stable equipment almost immediately on account of the Royal visit and thus held a pistol at my head—a matter of between seven and eight thousand pounds".

Mechanical Money-Counting

German Inventions Count Coins Into Bags Or Roll Them Up Automatically

(BY RADHA).

To own money is said to be a pleasure. The handling of money on the other hand, can become a difficult and almost overwhelming task. Take, for instance, the cashier, who sits day by day at his desk, doing nothing else but taking-in or paying out money, always conscious that any mistake, small or large, has to be made good by him. An enormous responsibility rests upon the shoulders of this man. To be sure, everybody ought to have the same feeling of responsibility with regard to his profession. But responsibility so visible, as that which rests upon the man whose task in life it is to receive or to count money that is not his own, hardly ever rests upon the other professions.

Already often, very often the question has been raised as to whether and in what manner it can be made possible to lessen this enormous responsibility, and whether it would not perhaps be possible to perform by mechanical means what the human money-counter is doing, in constant anxiety as to the correctness of his work. It would certainly be out of place to replace all work done by human beings by machines, especially at a time, when the menace of unemployment threatens the world and here and there the machine is outgrowing mankind who created it. But the work of counting money should certainly be taken off the hands of those, who have yet to perform this task day by day.

COUNTING MACHINES

As a matter of fact, machines already exist, which are able to perform this work and even perform it faultlessly.

These machines still perform only a certain part of the work mentioned, at least as far as it is to be described by the following lines. They do not count paper-money. They count only coined money. But this work is already a huge task. After all States have withdrawn gold from the market, governments have generally reduced the circulation of bank-notes to a considerable degree, and, instead have considerably increased the circulation of silver—and coined money. Now it is a well-known fact that particularly the counting of large amounts of coined money is very difficult and takes up much time because this kind of work has to be carried out most carefully. Some people have voiced the opinion that this kind of work is one of the most unhealthy occupations that are known, perhaps on account of the nervous strain, perhaps owing to the possibility of catching infectious diseases, which is certainly not without foundation.

NEW INVENTIONS

Every day millions of coins pass through the pay-offices of banks, saving-banks, electricity works gas-works, department stores, traffic companies, and similar enterprises. But coined money has not only to be counted. It has also to be rolled-up and made ready for redistribution. Because of this necessity, two models of counting-machines for coined money have been developed, which are already to-day used, with the best result, by hundreds of the mentioned and other enterprises. The German Reichsbank alone has employed about six-hundred of these machines.

One of the machine counts money into bags or puts the money into rolls and is manufactured for any existing kind of coins. For this reason, it may truly be called a universal machine. After having been assorted, the coins to be counted, are poured on to the counter, from where they are guided by hand towards the counting-machine, which now counts the coins after which proceeding they are dropped into the bag. After one thousand coins are counted, the machine stops automatically. A new bag is then mounted. After that, counting continues. For the purpose of counting a different kind of coins the machine is adjusted by a simple pressure of a lever. If the coins are to be rolled up, the machine stops after having fifty coins, whereupon the coins drop into the case, in which the draping-paper has already been put before, after having been rolled round a stem. After the case is filled, the roll drops out and is closed by hand. The machine can be readily adapted to stop after counting 20, 40, 50, 60 or 100 coins. The machine counts one thousand coins within two minutes.

The second machine is an automatic money-counting and rolling machine, which counts and rolls the money absolutely automatically. It is always adapted for only one kind of coins, but is available for any kind of coined money. The coins to be counted are poured on to the counter and are guided by hand towards the counting-device. It counts each separate coin putting them side by side. After fifty coins have been counted, they are caught up by the rolling-device and automatically rolled-up, while the process of counting is still continuing. The paper needed for rolling-up the coins is taken by the machine itself from an endless roll, which is fitted at the upper part of the machine. The rolls are automatically closed by a special method without using any adhesive substance. This machine counts and rolls 1000 coins within three and a half minutes.

Both machines must be considered as first class achievements of German engineering skill, truly fulfilling an urgent social demand.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud, 12 1991.
Muslim: Ramzan 9, 1353.
Parsi: Tir. 12, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 4m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
High Water: 8-38; 22-25.
Low Water: 3-21; 15-14.

Bombay Engineering Congress: 20th Session, H. E. the Governor opening Sir C. J. Hall, 3 p. m.

TUESDAY, December 18.

Bombay Engineering Congress: 20th Session Royal Institute of Science, 10-30 a. m.

Dr. J. S. Nerurkar's lecture on "The Health of the City" Naspada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, December 19.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.

DAILY AMUSEMENT

EMPIRE—"The Ghoul" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
REGAL—"Straight is the Way" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p. m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CARLTON—"The Maid of the Mountains" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WELLINGTON—"Below the Sea" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WEST END—"Nadira" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p. m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p. m.
PALACE—"Going Hollywood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EDWARD—"The White Sister" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
MAJESTIC—"Dolty Naiya" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KAPADIA—On 15th Dec. at Ghod Bunder Road, Borivli (B. B. & C. I.) Ranchodas Jagjiwan Kapadia, B. A., LL. B. Advocate. Uthmana ceremony today at 4 P. M. (B. T.) at Borivli.

The newly born child of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Joshi died suddenly at Khar on the 15th inst.

THE CAPITOL
2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK!
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Outstanding Comedian
Harold Lloyd
in the Fox Release
TheCAT'S PAW
SUSPENSE—THRILLS
LAUGHTER!
Also
SOUVENIR FILM OF THE
ROYAL WEDDING
of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina.

The REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FRANCHOT TONE
MAY ROBSON
in

Love carried him from the darkness of Despair to the Sunlight of Hope!
Also
SOUVENIR FILM OF THE
ROYAL WEDDING
of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music (Marathi Records).
1-0 p. m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. Classical Concert (H M V) The Viena Philharmonic Orchestra. Mark Hamburg—Pianoforte. Beniamino Gigli—Tenor.
2-0 p. m. Close Down.
6-0 p. m. Indian Ladies' Hour. Talk: "Master of the Home—His Rights and Responsibilities" by Bachubai Wagle (In Marathi).
6-30 p. m. A Concert by the Pupils of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.
7-0 p. m. Sponsored Programme Listen-in to the New 'Odens'.
8-0 p. m. European Programme. Empire Relay.
8-30 p. m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme.
8-50 p. m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-0 p. m Talk: "The History of Gliding and Gliding in India."
9-30 p. m. The String Band of 1st Bn. B B and C I Rly Regiment Conducted by Charles Stellar with Mdlle Signe Rintala Soprano. Accompanied by Mena Silas. Sponsored by Ford Motors India Ltd.

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY Dec. 17

7-45 p. m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas.
8-15 p. m. "Meet Superintendent Wilson." Presented by his creators Mr. and Mrs. G. D. H. Cole.
8-30 p. m. Variety Interlude.
8-50 p. m. 'The Grey Parrot." A Comedy by W W. Jacobs and Charles Rock. Produced by William MacLurg.
9-15 p. m. Sonata Recital by Amina Lucchesi (Violin) and Margery Cunningham (Pianoforte).
9-45 p. m. The B. B. C. Midland Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Cave.) Conducted by H. Foster Clark.
10-00 p. m. The News.
10-15 p. m. An Organ Recital by G. D. Cunningham from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House.
10-45 p. m. Dance Music.
11-15 p. m. Close down.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Malabari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The annual elocution competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes held under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will come off on Sunday, (December 16) at 3-30 p.m. at the premises of the Maratha High School, above Messrs. Englebert Tyre Co. Ltd., Opera House Tram Road. Boys and girls wishing to take part in the function are requested to be present there half an hour earlier.

MR. MAHADESHWAR FOR 'F' WARD

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar in the course of an appeal to the 'F' Ward voters says:

I have been serving the cause of the Motherland in my own humble way in one capacity or other, since the last eight years, during the course of which I have served 'F' Ward not only as the general Secretary, but also as a representative of the ward on the B.P.C.C. for several years.

Should you be good enough to favour me with your votes and give me the opportunity of serving the ward through the corporation I feel sure that you will never have cause to regret your choice, and if returned it shall be my most sincere endeavour to serve the ward faithfully and well. My symbol is "Bugle".

MR. MOHANLAL M. DESAI FOR C WARD

Mr. Mohanlal Desai is a candidate from the Bhuleshwar (C) Ward Municipal Election.

MR. R. F. MUNSHI FOR A WARD

The Residents of Lower Colaba, have decided in a public meeting to nominate Mr. Rafiuddin F. Munshi Bar-at-Law as their candidate to seek election from the A Ward to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Islami" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th instant.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Mongolia" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Gujrat" Via Dhandushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY'S QUOTA FOR ASSAM RELIEF

Total Collections Amount To Rs. 40,000

Srimati Amrit Kaur writes:

The following is the summary of relief sent from Bombay for the Assam Flood stricken people:

	Rs.
20,000 Saris	20,000
4,000 Clothing	1,000
6,000 Blankets	6,000
Cash	13,000
	40,000

All attention is being concentrated for giving relief in the Sylhet District and last week Rs. 1,000 was sent to Assam mostly to Ram Krishna Mission.

At least Rs. 10,000 is needed more.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms today (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TIMINGS OF MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

From 1st January 1935, the arrival and departure times of Poona Fast Passenger trains will be 16-30 and 11-50 hours respectively.

SHRI SAMASTA VAISHNAV DASA PORWAD VANIK PARISHAD, 1934.

The above Parishad is to be held on the 24th, 25th & 26th December 1934 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Bombay, under the presidency of Shri Todarmal Chimanlal Samal Becharwalla of Baroda.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

Major-General C. A. Sprawson, Surgeon-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India, will inspect the Bombay Corps of the Brigade in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 a.m.

MESSAGE TO THE YOUTH

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a public meeting will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay, when Sadhu T. L. Vaswani will deliver a lecture on "Message to the Youth."

Sjt. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Sadhu T. L. Vaswani will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "The Spirit of Hinduism."

Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort.) to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Rustan Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "The Declaration of Faith (Part II)."

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona Fast Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40
	Departures
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER
gers going to Europe 9 05
*On Saturday only for Passen-

KING'S SILVER JUBILEE

Thana Municipality Defers Consideration

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, December 16.

The consideration of the subject to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty, the King in May next was deferred to January 11 at the meeting of the Thana Municipality held on Friday last under the presidentship of Mr. B. H. Shringarpure.

Mr. F. S. Patel moved: "The Board approves of the letter of the Collector dated November 17 to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor in a befitting manner and resolves that Rs. 500 be spent out of the Municipal funds towards the expenses to be incurred for the purpose. This Municipality is prepared to render all possible help to the committee that will be appointed to carry out the programme, and provision should be made for this amount in the ensuing budget.

Mr. G. S. Patil seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. G. Pandit's two amendments, asking the Collector to contribute Rs. 500 in view of the present financial stringency in the Municipality, and deferring the consideration of the question at the time of the budget meeting respectively, failed for want of a seconder.

Mr. B. H. Taraporewala's motion for postponing the consideration of the subject to January 11 was carried by a majority.

Mr. G. S Kamat was appointed Inspector of Taxes from January 3.

TWO BROTHERS CHARGED WITH STABBING

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, December 16.

The story of how on the day of his sister's betrothal on October 21 last, Cipril Manoel was stabbed a little after the dinner party left the place, was told by the prosecution witnesses, including the wife and father of the injured man, yesterday, when the case, in which Nicholas Ignatius Patil and his brother Issac are charged with causing grievous hurt with a knife and abetment thereof respectively came up for hearing before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Cipril Manoel, the injured man, giving evidence, stated that he lived with his parents and a brother at Kirol His another brother lived separate. The accused's house is in the neighbourhood The accused were members of a band company to whom witness had given a loan of Rs. 100. His suit against the accused was dismissed four years' ago. Their relations were strained. The accused then joined a rival band company.

On October 21 last there was betrothal ceremony of the witness's sister. In the afternoon there was a dinner party. A little after the guests left the place witness went out to pass urine at the rear portion of his house. The accused came there. The second accused held him and the first accused stabbed him with a knife on the right side near the abdomen. He was stabbed thrice. On hearing his screams, his wife and father came out of the house. Witness was taken in and soon became unconscious. He regained consciousness for a few minutes at Ghatkopar dispensary. In the K.E.M. Hospital witness was an indoor patient for about four weeks

After four more witnesses, including the wife and father of the injured man, were examined the hearing was adjourned to January 7.

LATE MR. F. M. KANGA

The death occurred recently of Mr. Fardunji Manekji Kanga, one of the oldest solicitors practising in the Bombay High Court at the age of 82. He was the senior partner of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, solicitors.

Mr. Kanga began his practice in the Ahmedabad district court in 1880. Later, he was appointed for a short time as the Dewan of Cambay State.

He was appointed as a special judge in the Baroda State and his services were much appreciated. He then qualified himself as a solicitor, and joined the firm of Messrs. Bhaishankar and Kanga.

The late Mr. Kanga was also connected with several educational institutions, including the Navajbai Tata Parsi Girls' School at Navsari.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

Prize Essay Competitions

Several Institutions being on vacation some candidates who have already registered their names for above competitions have not been able to send their essays on 30-11-34 as required. This irregularity being due to reasons beyond control, the Committee have resolved to accept essays of such registered candidates upto 10th January 1934 as a special case. Those registered candidates who have not been able to submit their essays are desired to send them soon.

KHALIDA EDIB'S LECTURES AT JAMIA MILLIA

The Secretary of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi writes:—

The well-known Turkish novelist and Educationist, Madame Khalida Edib Adnan, is coming to India at the invitation of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, to deliver the annual Extension Lectures.

Admission will be by tickets. Tickets for the entire series of 8 lectures can be had on payment of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 and those for single lectures on payment of Rs. 2 and Re 1 only.

Further information can be had from the Registrar, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

NATIONAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

The Technical Committee of the National Defence Expenditure Committee met on Monday, December 3rd, to finish the work alloted to it by the General Commission which, when approving the principle of a system of publicity for national defence expenditure, under international supervision, asked the Technical Committee to prepare the instruments necessary for putting such a system into force. The Committee having finished its study of the documents relating to budgetary systems and military expenditure in all countries represented at the Conference, made an additional report on facts which it had not been able to deal with in its main report of last year. The organs of the Conference on Disarmament will thus, by January, have before them definite proposals on this subject.

BHATIA SPORTS

The seventh Bhatia Sport will take place on 3rd February 1935. Candidates are requested to send in their entries on or before Dec. 30 to any one of the following address from where the application forms can be had. Also similar forms attached to the Bhatia Yuvak (monthly) if sent duly filled in will be accepted. Entries received later than 30th December will not be accepted. Time and place of the above sport will be announced shortly.

(1) Shree Bhatia Ladies Industrial Home, Kolbhat Lane, New Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Bombay; (2) Shree Bhatia Bal Rakshat Vidhyalaya, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay; (3) Shree Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2; (4) Bhatia Stree Mandal, C/o Seth Ratansey Mulji Bhatia Niwas, Mangesenoy St., Holi Chakla, Fort; (5) M/s M. J. Vora & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2; (6) M/s Gordhandas & Co., Near Imperial Bank, Mandvi Branch; (7) Shree Bhatia Stores, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi & Bora Bazar St.

All-India Weight Lifting Competition

The eleventh annual All-India Weight-Lifting Competition, organised by the Bagh Bazar Gymnasium, will be held this winter. At the last 24th annual general meeting of the Gymnasium held under the presidentship of Mr. N. N. Bhose, a well-represented and strong "All-India Weight-Lifting Competition Standing Committee" was formed with Mr. S. K. Sen as Chairman and Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi as Secretary. The following are the details of lifts to be performed this year:—

1. Two-hand Military Press with bar-bell.
2. Two-hand Clean and Jerk with bar-bell.
3. Two-hand Snatch with bar-bell.

For further particulars please write with one-anna and three pies stamp to Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi, Secretary, All-India W.-Lifting Competition Standing Committee of the Bagh Bazar Gymnasium, 77, Raja Raj Bullav Street, Bagh Bazar, Calcutta.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Protecting Shareholders' Interests

How the Bombay Shareholders' Association protects the interests of shareholders is seen in the quarterly report of this year. The Managing Agents of a certain insurance company in Bombay were asked to explain as to why they held their annual meeting late, also as to why the expense ratio was not published and the percentage of expenditure was increased. The Agents invited the Secretary and gave relevent information and explanation which are under the consideration of the Association.

In another case the President and the Secretary of the Association saw the chairman of another company which is to be floated and prevailed upon the Managing Agents to modify many conditions in the Agreement which went too far in favour of the Managing Agents at the cost of the interests of the shareholders.

The Association is acting like a watch dog of the shareholders and deserves congratulations for its activities in this behalf.

Third Class Passengers

The hardships caused to passengers at the Bombay Central station by a limited number of victorias being allowed to park in the station yard has been engaging the attention of the railway police and the railway authorities for some time past. It appears that till February 1931 only twenty victorias were allowed to stand near the station yard. The number is now increased to thirty after personal observation of the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway. This number of victorias is allowed to remain constant by allowing other victorias to take the place of those engaged by the passengers. The Railway police also investigated into the complaints of the passengers that railway porters charged them more than the scheduled rates and found that the passengers instead of engaging the victorias at the yard tried to haggle for cheap fare and went out with the porters with the luggage on their heads. They, therefore, naturally demanded more hire which the passengers resented. The railway police are, however, willing to receive suggestions from the public in regard to more satisfactory way of arranging the vehicular traffic at Central Station.

Messrs. Nimbkar & Karnik For Corporation

A public meeting was held on Sunday on Chaupatty Sands to canvass support for the candidatures of Sjts. Nimbkar and Karnik, who are contesting the ensuing Municipal Elections from 'D' and 'F' Wards respectively. Mr. Y.K. Kondvikar presided over the meeting.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar explained the programme on which he and Mr. Karnik were contesting the elections. He said that they had neither money nor influential persons to back their candidature. They stood only on the record of their past services to the working-class and the national movement and confidently hoped that the voters of the 'D' and 'F' wards, especially those belonging to the working-class and the lower middle class, would cast their votes in their favour and return them to the Corporation.

Mr. Karnik laid emphasis on the fact that the work in the Municipality was only a part of their general work outside.

Mr. Rane appealed to the audience to vote only for those candidates who would carry on a ceaseless struggle for their interest in the Corporation.

Mr. Shembekar from Akola related the experiences of the Akola textile workers, and said that unless and until the workers' representatives were elected to the Municipality the grievances of the workers and of the middle-class would not be properly ventilated.

Mr. Kondvikar said that the Corporation was a very useful platform for agitation and propaganda. He pointed out the capitalist character of the Corporation by referring to the attitude adopted by the Corporators on such matters as unemployment relief, restriction of rent, widening of franchise, etc.

In the end he appealed to the audience to return Mr. Nimbkar and Mr. Karnik to the Corporation as he said, the interests of the poorer classes in the city would be safe in their hands.

Cinema Show

IN AID OF CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

A special cinema show in aid of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps will be given at the Roxy Cinema on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

The total strength of the Corps is over 100 comprising the Senior the Junior and the Nursing Divisions. Regular classes are being held of all the Divisions. Annual examinations are being held by the Examiners appointed by the Medical Board of the Society and certificates and prizes are awarded to the successful candidates.

The Volunteers of the Corps rendered conspicuous service to the public during the communal riots of 1932 and their service was appreciated by the press and the public.

The Ambulance Corps has been doing day and night removal service, removing the sick and the injured, to hispitals and other places, in the Society's Ambulance car, free of charge, and the public of Bombay are taking good advantage of such voluntary service offered by the Corps.

The Society has purchased a new Ambulance car at a cost of Rs. 4500. The funds of the Society are not sufficient to meet the cost of the new Ambulance car. To meet such expenses this appeal is being made to the appreciative public of Bombay to attend the show and contribute their mite.

MRS. STAN HARDING

South Indian Dancing

Mrs. Stan Harding will speak to-day (Monday), on "the South-West Dance and Dance-Dramas," illustrated with lantern slides and demonstration with the "asan" and "tals" by Sjt. Menon, at the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, at 6 p.m.

It is an uncommon opportunity for all interested in Indian Dancing.

All India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh

The Secretary of the All India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh writes:—

The All India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh Conference (Seventh Session) will be held at Ahmedabad, in the premises of Shri Swami Narayan Temple on the 31st December 1934, 1st and 2nd January 1935 In the Conference religious, socio-religious, socio-political and political problem pertaining to our cultural life will be tackled and a future line of work will be chalked-out.

Adolph Zukor presents
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
"CLEOPATRA"
A Paramount Picture with
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • WARREN WILLIAM
HENRY WILCOXON Joseph Schildkraut
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PATHE
ALSO SCREENING
POPEYE THE SAILOR
THERE ARE NO FREE SEATS

Telephone No. 22037, Post Box No. 322
Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1934

TRADE TREATY BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN

The volley of questions addressed to the President of the British Board of Trade in the House of Commons and other day, on the subject of a Trade Treaty between Britain and India, does not conceal,—but rather reveals too glaringly—the extreme anxiety of British commercial interests to fix up a Trade deal with India, even before the new "Reforms" (?) are in working order. Mr. Runciman admitted, in his answers, that he was in close touch with the leaders of British commerce and industry, including those in Lancashire. He announced that the main difficulties had been overcome, and that an early conclusion of the Treaty was expected. Representatives of Indian commerce and industry have, naturally enough, taken alarm at this announcement; for, if it represents the actual state of affairs, Indian interests run no small risk of being sacrificed at the altar of British capitalist greed. If British commercial and industrial interests are to be,—as they seem to be,—consulted, it is but the merest fairness and commonest courtesy that, corresponding Indian interests should be at the same time consulted. We are not, for our part, at all sanguine that such consultation would be of any real value to the Indian side. But the courtesy of a formal consultation, negotiation and agreement is the more incumbent upon the Ministers of H.M.'s Government, inasmuch as, whereas, by the very nature of the case, British interests will always have the ear of Parliament, which retains intact the sovereign authority over India even under the new Constitution, Indian interests have no such consolation of being able to rectify initial errors subsequently if later experience proves them to be errors or miscalculations. To pitch the Indian Government against the British in such matters is like David being matched against Goliath—without David's heavenly hopes of success. Parliament being supreme moreover, such a Treaty could be ended by that authority by unilateral action, if and when the engagement should not prove to their interests. On the other hand, until released by Parliament, India will ever be bound by its terms, no matter how onerous they might prove in practice.

Peril To Indian Interests

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Indian Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has, accordingly, done well to telegraph to the Government of India, and point out that Indian interests are perturbed to find themselves left utterly in the dark, what time the British commercial and industrial interests seem to be in constant consultation with the British Government, and exerting every possible influence on the latter in settling the terms of this projected Treaty to their own exclusive advantage. The reasons advanced for this demand on the part of the Indian interests in that telegram are impossible to contest, since it is evident that in any such deal between the lion and the lamb, Indian interests are much more imperilled than the British. The restrictions proposed in the new constitution on the powers of the future Government of India to develop Indian industries by adequate protective tariffs ought by themselves to have sufficed to assure the British competing interests of a long new lease of unchecked exploitation. Indian interests were neither consulted nor considered when that arrangement was suggested. The scope of the Treaty, again, as announced by Mr. Runciman, does not at all serve to allay these apprehensions. The Treaty, he tells us, will not deal with actual rates of duties in the Indian fiscal system but will lay down general principles that are to guide the Indian Government of the future in fixing protective tariffs. And these general principles embodied in a Treaty will be laid as a special and exclusive responsibility of the Viceroy. Inasmuch as by the irrefutable evidence of figures prepared by Government's own official, the actual working of the Ottawa Agreement has disclosed definite injury to Indian interests, the British traders can no longer leave their exploitive interests to be safeguarded by a merely preferential arrangement or even by constitutional restrictions. Preference can be shown,—as it is shown in many a British Dominion,—to British imports over other corresponding articles from foreign countries and yet not the slightest injury could be worked to indigenous industry. It is precisely this aspect of the fiscal problem in this country, which the British industrialists do not want to face. They do not want Indian industry to develop even so far as to supply India's local demands only. When the Government of India afford protection to the Indian steel industry, for a period of seven years, the protection is such that the utmost capacity of the developed Indian industry would not satisfy even one-third of the local demand in normal years of expansion. The rest of the Indian market would be open to the British competing industry on a substantially preferential basis. But not satisfied with practically two-thirds of the Indian market being open to their exploitation on a handsomely preferential basis, the British competing interests now demand that no system of tariff protection shall ever be given to Indian industry in India, which would constitute "unfair discrimination" against British interests,—even though such protection may be exclusively to protect, safeguard, and develop India's local industry, —as they do in every British Dominion.

An Imposition

This is manifestly an impossible position, against which the Indian capitalist has every ground to protest. It is to be hoped these protests will not fall on deaf ears altogether. For the only justification one can at all find for the very basis of such a vicious principle, as that on which the projected Trade Treaty will rest, is this: what may not be amply secured by constitutional provisions and administrative precautions,—of which there is no dearth in the proposed new constitution for India,—might be more permanently achieved by a voluntary consent of the people affected. There is, however, in the process now adopted by the Powers-that-be in this behalf not even a semblance of negotiation, goodwill, and agreement. It is frankly a one-sided imposition by the strong and the entrenched upon the weak and the exposed.

An Opportunity Missed

If I have felt sorry for any political conviction in which one of the Congress leaders was sentenced, it is in the case of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan." In these words Sardar Vallabhbhai at the Chowpatty meeting last evening gave expression to the feelings of all Congressmen as well as his own. In view of the present policy of the Congress, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan had no intention of committing a breach of the law, for if he did want to do so, he would have long ago defied the ban on his entry into the Punjab and his own Province. It was in pursuance of this policy that in his written statement he said: "I had no desire to utter words of sedition. I am, therefore, sorry that I made the statements in the speech, which are open to exception from the prosecution point of view." In view of this expression of regret, it was open to, and highly desirable for, the Government to withdraw the prosecution. Such a withdrawal would have been in due accordance with the assurance given by Lord Irwin in 1929 that none would in practice be prosecuted for sedition unless he incited the people to violence. The withdrawal would also have been consistent with the Government's professed desire to restore peace and goodwill in the country and particularly in the Frontier Province. But Government have lightly thrown away an opportunity to make a handsome gesture in response to the handsome assurance of the Khan Saheb, disowning any intention to "utter words of sedition" or "to frame an indictment against Government."

Failing a withdrawal of the prosecution by the Government in view of the Khan Saheb's statement, the Magistrate might have given due importance to the statement and imposed on him a nominal or light sentence. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, a light sentence would have vindicated the law. A sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment is excessively harsh and much heavier than was necessary to satisfy the demands of law. It is a great pity that the work of promoting Hindu-Muslim Unity which the Khan Saheb was carrying on so earnestly has been cut short in an unfortunate manner. It is, therefore, the duty of his fellow-Congress workers to carry on his work even more vigorously in view of the incarceration of their beloved leader.

ALUMINIUM PERFECTLY HARMLESS

Sir P. C. Roy's Authoritative Opinion

(By B. K. M.)

I have been much amused by the recent effusions of some of your readers, who have rushed into print on the topic as to whether aluminium utensils are suitable for India. Popular prejudice can be easily aroused every time there is a calamity by explanations of all kinds, but in these days when things can be carefully ascertained by science, scaremongers of this kidney should be more careful. Aluminium is a new metal discovered in the eighties and brought into commercial use in the nineties of the last century. Since then it has been employed for multiple purposes, so much so that people can rightly say that this is the "Aluminium Age." It is used not only for domestic utensils, but for architectural decorations, doors, windows etc., in the construction of motorcars and aeroplanes, trams and railways. Numerous articles of domestic utility, moulds and industrial equipment are made from aluminium. Its foil is familiar to the smoker of cigarettes and its variegated colours delights the users of chocolates. It goes in the manufacture of Christmas crackers and the fire-works, which children hail at Diwali. Its paint is neater and more attractive with its silvery shine than any other paint. Furniture is now being made of aluminium in different designs, which is light, keeps its polish and leaves no room for dust collection. Everywhere in the world aluminium is substituting copper, particularly in electric overhead wires, because it is lighter in weight and is economical.

Disservice To India.

It is a disservice to India to create prejudice against the use of a metal, that has so many far-reaching uses. But, considering that India is rich in bauxite and that, if the demand for aluminium really increased, the necessary enterprise for the manufacture of aluminium in this country would ultimately come on the scene, rendering this country independent of outside supplies, it is very much to be wished that prejudices of the type arising from "the blind leading the blind" will not be allowed to grow.

It is with this desire that the writer puts forward for public information the views of eminent scientists respected in India all over. There is no more honoured name in the world of science not only in this country, but internationally, than that of Sir P. C. Roy.

"I have been using aluminium utensils in my own household for the last twelve years and more. I found the utensils to be perfectly harmless for cooking and for storing foodstuffs generally used by all classes of people of India. In fact it is far safer to use aluminium in preference to copper or brass."

Prof. N. P. Gandhi, Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, has expressed himself in no uncertain terms. He writes:—

"Of all the ordinary metals available to the householder as the material for cooking and other domestic utensils, 'aluminium is the safest and the best, especially in tropical countries where sour foodstuffs are more common.

"Unlike copper and brass, aluminium has not to be kept continually tin-coated to be safe. Unlike German-silver and bronze ("Kasa" or "phool"), it does not foul sour things like curds, pickles, tamarind, &c.

Baseless Allegations.

"The allegation that the minute quantities of aluminium that enter the stomach through foods cooked in aluminium ut-

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Common Object of Conservatives, Diehards and Labourites is to Force J. P. Reforms on India

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Dec. 8,
(By Air Mail).

As anticipated in my previous letters, the question of India's future Government has started to occupy the centre position in the British political programme. The question of India and the Dominions and the Colonies generally is to be treated as a non-party question in accordance with the traditional history and tacit pledges of all parties concerned. At the same time British Parliament and political parties have, it is apparent from the discussions going on at present in the press and on the platform, to throw dust in the eyes of their followers and to use certain latitude of free discussion and expression of opinion.

Pledged To Support

The fate of the new India Act is already sealed and settled as far as its passage through Parliament is concerned. But big dramatic agitations are being staged and will be continued to be staged to show that freedom of speech and impartial thinking are being applied to the new Indian Act. Those leaders of the Labour Party, which is the official Opposition in Parliament, who have been and still are members of His Majesty's Privy Council, understand the game and are playing it alright. The Labour leaders have, it is obvious, got to mislead their own rank and file members in Parliament who happen to be so few at the present moment and also the large mass of rank and file electors in the country who number by the millions. They have to pretend to be different from the Conservative diehards and, therefore, have got to coin phrases and formulaes in the shape of manifestos, newspaper articles and official amendments to Government proposals. But at the same time they have to remain pledged to see that the India Act as framed by the National Government shall go through without let or hindrance.

Deplorable Tactic

One need not be surprised, as I have not been, at the news that there has been some sort of secret consultation among members of His Majesty's Privy Council of all Parties—Labour, Liberal and Tory—as to the careful wording of the Labour amendment to the resolution which Sir Samuel Hoare is to move in the House of Commons on behalf of the Government on Monday next asking the House to adopt the Report of the Joint Select Committee! The Labour amendment, as it reads, says a good many good things, it talks of "Dominion" Status and it even talks of "placing in the hands of the Indian masses the possibility of obtaining political power by constitutional means, in order to achieve their emancipation from the injustices and hardships of the existing social and economic system." Thus, by inference, the Labour leaders say that the Joint Committee's Report is bad and the forthcoming Government proposals based thereon will be bad too. However, the deplorable tactic of the Labour Party is to say to India that she should accept these bad proposals to-day because good things are promised to come to her at same uncertain time in the next few years. This is clear from the article of Lord Snell appearing in the current number of the "Spectator" wherein his Lordship has suggested to Indians to reconsider their decision and to accept the proposed Constitution of the National Government as a lesser evil which will lead to better price for India. The Labour leaders are carefully preparing in the country, in the meanwhile, their followers and the British electors to say that they must all permit the safe passage of the new India Act for the future welfare of India because otherwise the Labour Movement in the country will be in danger of appearing to be like the Tory Diehards.

A Common Object

The official Tory group on the other hand, is making speeches to prove that it is still insisting on a few more drastic changes in the Bill because otherwise it would appear to be supporting the Socialist Party. So here is an unwritten understanding between the Government benches, the Official Labour Opposition and the Tory diehards to play a noisy game in order to mislead the working class masses in Great Britain and the entire population in India. But the object of all of them is the same; to pass as quickly as possible this new legislation for India. Therefore when one carefully sees the Labour amendment to Sir Samuel Hoare's resolution on India one does not fail to come to the conclusion that it gives a hundred per cent. support to the Government resolution with certain words which have no practical effect in the actual administration of India for the next thirty or forty years. If Indian leaders, as one of the M.P.'s who has not associated himself with any political party on the Indian issue, expressed to me yesterday in the lobby of the House, by any chance fall into the trap and show any tendency of a direct or indirect approval of the Labour Party's amendment,

(Continued on Page 13.)

Frankly Speaking

A SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

Major Courtauld is one of the enthusiastic Die-hard members of Parliament. So enthusiastic he is, indeed, that he, along with a few other brethren, actually took the trouble of coming over to India to make inquiries and see how the country could be saved against itself. Major Courtauld delivered not unnaturally a rather sensational speech in the Commons and it is now having its inevitable repercussions. The gallant Major sought to condemn the Viceroy out of his own mouth by quoting from a private conversation. But if he was confident and dogmatic in his assertions, Lord Willingdon, in his cable to Mr. Baldwin, is equally positive and thorough in his denials. The Viceroy, in fact, has given the lie direct to Major Courtauld. There can be no question that His Excellency is entirely justified in resenting the use of purely private conversation in a Parliamentary debate.

REGRETTABLE, IF TRUE.

The meetings of Ministers of Indian States that took place recently in Bombay were held strictly in camera. But if one of the reports given prominence the other day has any basis of truth in it, it can only be regarded as inevitable. The report attributes to the Ministers the opinion that the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee should be acceptable to Their Highnesses. Of course, the only prominent feature of the proposals is that they are more reactionary—in its widest sense of the term—than even the White Paper; and, of course, Their Highnesses—therefore their Ministers also—have their own way of approaching and dealing with a given problem. But it appears to us that the Ministers who are reported to have decided upon accepting the J. P. C. proposals have thereby gone directly against the "sine quo non" which had been authoritatively declared and frequently re-iterated, to be Responsibility at the Centre.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S WAIL.

Mr. Chintamani's condemnation of the Joint Select Committee report reduces it to something which must not be touched even with the proverbial pair of tongs or barge pole. "Whatever," says Mr. Chintamani, "was obnoxious to Indian opinion and Indian sentiment in the White Paper has been retained in the Report. There is not a single redeeming feature that has been introduced in the Majority Report.....It is my deliberate conviction that India will be better off without these unwelcome reforms than with them." This is deliberate and decisive enough. Yet, says Mr. Chintamani, "the cry of rejection has no meaning on our lips, powerless as we are, to produce the result!" What cry will have "meaning on our lips?" Incidentally why is it that the argument of pathetic helplessness does not apply, in the case of Mr. Chintamani, to the cry of rejecting the Communal Award?

MISDIRECTED CAMPAIGN.

After several contradictions from various quarters it is now authoritatively stated that the report of a contemplated all-India crusade by the Nationalist Party against the Communal Award is "substantially correct"; and it appears that the meeting of the Party's Working Committee, expected to be convened during the Christmas week, will settle the programme of such a campaign. By concentrating attention on only one part of the J.P.C. scheme, the Party weakens the opposition to the whole objectionable scheme. Moreover, that part is one which can be best replaced by an agreed solution of the communal problem. But the Nationalist Party's tactics have not been helpful towards that constructive effort which such a solution calls for.

NO MORE DELAY.

In a communique regarding the enrolment of Congress members under the new constitution, the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee point out that to be qualified for voting at any meeting or election after first July 1935 a member will have to show that he was on the Congress register for a period of at least six months continuously and that, therefore, to be a fully qualified voter after that date, one must be on the Congress register on the 1st of January 1935 at the latest. Naturally, the Secretaries urge the local District Committees to carry on the work of enrolling new members with the utmost possible expedition. We do not know if the B.P.C.C. itself has started its work with the utmost expedition. However, the District Committees must make amends and make the best possible use of the fortnight's notice given to them. The strengthening of the various primary Congress Committees is the first requisite for any constructive work they may undertake.

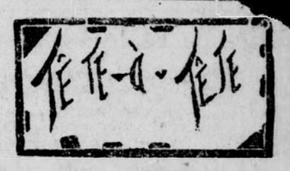
—PRESS VIEWS—

One More Reason

If Sir Samuel Hoare and the other members of the Government really sympathise with the demand for the Indianisation of the army, they should cease to regard it as a mere experiment, but should accept it as a policy which must be enforced wholeheartedly. Indian public opinion is utterly dissatisfied with the Chetwode scheme which merely toys with the question of Indianisation. And the fact that the Joint Committee uphold that scheme is one of the reasons why their report cannot be acceptable to this country.—"Leader."

Suspicious

Mr. Runciman's statement in the Commons regarding the nature of the Indo-British Trade Agreement on which, it appears, an understanding has been arrived at between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government is such as is calculated to perturb the industrial interests in this country. We are told that the Agreement lays down, not the rates of import duty on British goods, but the principles on which such duties should be fixed. It is to be regretted that the Government have not yet published the details of the draft Agreement giving the Indian public an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject. This failure is the more to be deplored because, judging by Mr. Runciman's statement, he "has been in close touch with the representatives of Lancashire" and their wishes have by implication been consulted and effectively taken into account in shaping the Agreement.—"Hindu."



The Marquis of Zetland 'uttered,' says Reuter 'an impassioned plea that Indians must be granted a measure of responsibility."

We are relieved yes, deeply relieved. If "a measure of responsibility" provoked an impassioned plea," responsibility itself might have brought about fatal results in its advocacy. At least it would have most certainly necessitated fans, smelling salts, nerve-specialists etc.

* * * *

According to the Noble Lord, or rather his impassioned plea, "you may as well tear up the declaration of Parliament of August 20, 1917," if Britain did not intend to implement her pledges by some substantial gesture.

Yes, "you" might as well tear it up just as "you" did the declaration of Parliament made through Lord Irwin.

* * * *

MRS. NAIDU AT ALLAHABAD.
HER MISSION IN SIND.
Elaborate Tour Programme Arranged.
—Calcutta Paper.

By the time the province is effectively separated, it will have spread over the whole of India, we fear?

* * * *

Re: that very interesting problem of the nomination of 14 non-officials to the Assembly, Government are reported to be worried as to the choice of a woman member and about 400 qualified patriots are worried each as to the possibilities of his own selection.

We too are worried. The Chorus Girl of the Empire is returning to India and we are anxious lest Lord Willingdon should forget all about it.

* * * *

Defending Governor's powers Malik Sir Firoze Khan Noon, Minister in the Punjab, said that "even now Ministers were at the mercy of the Governors, but during the last 14 years no Governor had been able to dismiss any Minister under the powers possessed by him."

This, of course, is another way of saying that during the last fourteen years no Minister even gave a Governor cause etc., etc.

* * * *

The Honourable Minister also justifies the withholding of information by the police from the Ministers.

Sir Firoze Khan Noon's grovelling self-condemnatory humility is not without justification.

During the last fourteen years Ministers — but need we pursue the subject further? It is clear that at least, for the present Sir Firoze personally knows what and who he is talking about.

* * * *

STOLE HER FATHER'S JEWELS.
And Was Therefore Acquitted.
—"Free Press" Baby, (Madras).

Well may our Dalal Street contemporary exclaim, "Here what's the idea child."

* * * *

"Hitler should neither be commended nor criticised," urged a Herr admirer of his in a speech in America.

We are inclined to agree. In fact, we do agree. Neither commendation nor criticism can fit the German Dictator. He and his "Kampf" are too much above both.

* * * *

According to an order of the German Ministry of Education young preachers, doctors, judges, lawyers and teachers must "procure a certificate of 18 months' training in boxing, swimming and other kinds of light (?) athletics."

Evidently to qualify them fully for Nazi Ecclesiastics, Medicine Law and Education.

* * * *

From an Obituary Notice:—

A few hours before his death he had called an astrologer to his bed and asked him when India would get Swaraj But the astrologer had not been able to reply to that question!

Then he is quite clearly a very very uncommon kind of astrologer.

* * * *

MISSING DESPARADO STILL AT LARGE.
The Shepherd Who Saw the Sahib in Shorts.
—Press Headlines.

This Shepherd 'Despardo' must be terrible indeed to frighten our contemporary too.

* * * *

"That dentist wasn't painless, daddy."

"Why, did he hurt you?"

"No, but he yelled like anything when I bit his finger."

"Not To Work Constitution But To Serve Country"

Kripalani Invites Setalvad And His Party To Co-operate With Congress "In Hour Of Greatest Peril"

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Dec. 15.

Acharya Kripalani the Working Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee replies to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement on the Congress appeal to Liberals to join Congressmen in rejecting the Joint Committee's Report.

He says, one should have thought that these efforts would be appreciated and Sir Chimanlal while rejecting the appeal, might have at least appreciated the motive, underlying them. If cry of rejection raised was mere bluff Liberals, says Acharya Kripalani, are as much guilty of it, as Congressmen. He adds:

"NO BLUFF."

"They must have known what they were talking about. When they talked of rejection in favour of 'status quo', surely they were not talking in terms of boycott councils. The Congress have also not talked of boycott of councils. As Sir Chimanlal rightly says, Sardar Vallabhbhai has definitely talked of capture of councils. Gandhiji also sometime back said that council programme had come to stay. So there can be no bluff, when responsible Congressmen keep their cards on the table so open."

Proceeding Acharya Kripalani says, bluff appears only, when one thinks in terms of old constitutional conventions. There are no parties in the present European Legislatures that don't for a moment deliver that the best interests of a nation are served by constitution, yet all these parties enter these Legislatures. They entered them to take advantage of opportunities to capture power, in order to scrap the constitution which according to them, failed to serve the interest of the people. "They go there with the franchise of people. In old parties there were people, who took oath of allegiance as a matter of form and convention. They are there, even though they have frankly rejected principles of constitution."

Proceeding, Acharya Kripalani says, boycott of councils was not to-day the only form of rejecting constitution. It was time. He says that politicians in India freed themselves from political orthodoxy. Congressmen therefore will enter legislature, he concludes, not to work constitution, but to serve their country.

CONGRESS & LIBERALS.

Referring to Sir C. Setalvad's statement that there are fundamental differences between Liberals and Congressmen. He asserts, "surely there can't be more fundamental differences between Dominion Status, especially after a statute of Westminster and Purna Swaraj than between the former and British autocracy. Yet it is not unoften that Liberals co-operate with Government. There should then be nothing to prevent two sections of politically-minded Nationalists from putting forth joint efforts in this hour of greatest need and peril of their country. A little large mindedness and a little forgetfulness of the past should not be difficult for those, whose sole object is service and freedom of their Motherland."

"NATIONALIST" AND J. P. C. REPORT

Working Committee Will Meet At Benares On Dec. 26.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party meets on December 26 at Benares to consider the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and the Communal Award and to chalk out the programme of the Party.—United Press.

HE WANTS INDIA TO BELIEVE IT!

Safeguards In Interest Of People, Says Conservative M. P.

CHINSURAH, Dec. 15.

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, M.P., who arrived here yesterday, is the guest of Divisional Commissioner.

He had a discussion with Mr. K C Neogy, Mr. Amarnath Dutt (ex-M.L.A's) and Mr. J. C. Gupta about the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report and is said to have expressed the opinion that the recommendation provided a start for the achievement of real power for India. Incidentally he remarked that even in England the members of the Cabinet had not any access to secret papers of the intelligence department.

As regards the wide powers of provincial Governors he said that these safeguards were necessary in the interests of the people as also of the Government and that they were calculated to save the constitution from breaking down.—A.P.

"TREMENDOUS STEP FORWARD"

Madras Govt. Issues More Copies Of J.P.C. Report Pamphlet

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

The Government of Madras have issued 55,000 copies of the second pamphlet on the Joint Select Committee's Report to remove certain misconceptions about the Report.

After answering various criticisms about the Committee's proposals the Government observe that "it is impossible for any one to deny that the scheme put forward by the Committee is workable form of constitution and a tremendous step forward to meet the aspirations of India."—United Press.

FRONTIER AND J. P. C. REPORT

Special Session Of Council To Meet On December 21

PESHAWAR, December 15.

His Excellency the Governor of Frontier Province has fixed December 21 and 22 for a special session of the Council to discuss the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

It will be recalled that Malik Khudabakhsh, the leader of the Independent Party, recently telegraphed to the Governor requesting His Excellency to convene a special session of the Council to discuss the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The Governor returned to Peshawar to-day after finishing his tour in Rawalpindi.—A.P.

JUDICIARY MUST BE INDEPENDENT

Madras Bar Council On J. P. C. Proposals

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

A meeting of the Madras Bar Council, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, the Advocate-General, presiding, discussed questions relating to the judiciary under the proposed Constitution.

While welcoming the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee regarding (a) the abolition of the rule as to the proportion of barristers and civilian judges in the recruitment of Judges to the Court, and (b) for making advocates of Indian High Courts eligible for appointment as Chief Justices of High Courts in India, the Council expressed the opinion that in view of the existence of an efficient indigenous bar in the country, the principles obtaining in England and other parts of the British Commonwealth in the matter of recruitment of Judges to the Highest Courts should be followed, and recruitment to Indian High Courts should, consequently be from the bar in India, and in any event, with a view to ensure the independence of the judiciary, the office of the Chief Justice should not be held by any except one recruited from the Bar.

The council was against the proposal of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to place the Magistracy outside the control and superintendence of the High Court.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCILLORS CODEMN "REFORMS"

Home Member's Apologia And "Warning"

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

Lady Haig and Nawab of Chattari were present in the distinguished visitors' gallery during the second day's debate on the select committee report in the U.P. Legislative Council to-day.

Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, a Round-Tabler, and ex-president of the All-India Muslim League, criticised the Report as very reactionary, as the proposals submitted by the British Indian Delegation in their memorandum have been completely omitted in the Joint Select Committee Report.

Nawab Jada Liakatalikhan, Deputy President of the Council and Mr. Rae Rajeshwar Bal, ex-Minister of the U.P. Government both declared that the Report was unacceptable.

But Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, Home Member, entered into an elaborate apologia for the recommendations embodied in the Report, and justified the various safeguards. Concluding he sounded a note of warning to the Indian leaders not to use unrestrained language which was greatly responsible for whittling down the Reforms proposals.—United Press.

J. P. C. REPORT IN BIHAR COUNCIL

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, December 16.

The Governor has fixed January 15 for the discussion of the J.P.C. Report in the Bihar Council.

"NOT TO BOLSTER UP LIBERALISM"

Lloyd George On His National Recovery Scheme

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Intention to launch within the next few weeks a scheme for national recovery and prosperity was announced by Mr. Lloyd George in an interview to Reuter at Churt.

Mr. Lloyd George declined to give an outline of the proposals declaring that he preferred to publish the plan in entirety when ready, but it will be announced shortly so that public may be in position to pass judgment before the next general election which will probably occur within 18 months.

The proposals were not political, least of all party stunt. They are not intended to bolster up Liberalism, Socialism, Capitalism or any other "ism", but constituted a sincere contribution after much thought to the solution of grave difficulties confronting the nation. He would appeal to all parties to give them fair consideration.

Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that the national control of the Bank of England formed the essential part of the scheme but by no means the whole.—Reuter's Special.

PROUD TO BE BRITISH SUBJECT

Sir T. V. Achariar On Reforms And "Good Feeling"

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Dec. 15.

England described as the only home of real liberty by Dewan Bahadur Sir I. Vijayaraghavacharya, interview by Reuter on departure to India by air mail. He added that after his visit to Europe, he was all the more glad to be a British subject. He expressed the opinion that the next five years would render the Reforms much more acceptable without any formal alteration in them, but good feeling was necessary on both sides.

Farewell To British Troops For Saar

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Animated scenes were witnessed at Dover when an advance party of British troops for the International Force for the Saar embarked for Calais. Troops consisted of the 46th Company, R.A.S.C., with equipment .Crowds lined the quayside and wished the troops goodluck, the soldiers responding with hearty cheers.—Reuter.

Lt.-Genl. I. L. B. Vesey

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Lieut.-General I.L.B. Vesey is appointed the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, India, with effect from 30th June in succession to Major-General Sir Torquhil George Matheson.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S CATHOLIC POPULATION DOUBLES IN 50 YEAR.

The Catholic population of the whole of India but without Ceylon has more than doubled during the last 50 years. During the same period the total population increased by less than one half.

Catholics in 1881 numbered 1,411,000 and in 1931, 3,283,000, an increase of 132.7 per cent, while the total population rose from 253,896,000 to 352,985,000, an increase of only 39 per cent.

It is interesting to note that more than one-half of the Christian population of all British India, the Indian States and Burma, live in Madras, Cochin and Travancore.

ROME PACT AS MODEL

Italy, Austria And Hungary Reach Full Agreement

BUDAPEST, Dec. 15.

A full agreement on economic and political questions was reached on the basis of the Rome Pact between Italy, Austria and Hungary, says an official communique on the Conference which is just concluded between the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Schuschnigg and members of the Government of Hungary.

Dr. Schuschnigg is now returning to Vienna.—Reuter.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

tory of England, Scotland and Wales for 1932, it will be found that the Catholic population of the Archdiocese of Westminster is estimated at 280,000 and that of Liverpool 373,885.

It will thus be seen that there are larger Sees than that of Bombay and they are worked satisfactorily by single heads. The Archdiocese of Goa has now a Co-adjutor Bishop; if one single prelate is not sufficient for the Archdiocese of Bombay a Co-adjutor should be appointed. By cutting up the Archdiocese of Bombay into Sections by the creation of new diocese and the consecration of more bishops to occupy them, I do not think that that will necessarily remedy matters; it will increase the burden of the costs of maintaining them with no corresponding advantages or drawbacks.

One cannot accuse your correspondents of airing their grievances in your sympathetic and hospitable journal, for they, the correspondents, have done so after exhausting the usual means of representations to the powers that are; their grievances have been specific and pointed. They would arise even if the dioceses suggested by "Wisdom" were created, if the powers ruling them thought too much of their dignity, honour, prestige, position and office, and did not care for the needs, wants and grievances of the people.—Yours, etc.,

A THINKER.

Bandra, Dec. 13.

Umpires At Quadrangulars

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been reading with keen interest the articles written by Mr. J. C. Maitra on "Reflections on the Quadrangular" and I heartily endorse his views expressed in your Sunday's issue, that there should be an Association of trained Umpires. Yes, there should be such an association as would train them and keep them up in trim so as to command respect from players and the public alike; and the Association should uphold the prestige of such Umpires whenever they are maligned. But let me have a little space in your valuable columns to express my views on the last Quadrangular Final.

All the fourteen L.B.Ws., Hindus Muslims alike, have taken the decisions quietly and with good grace. But surely the Cricket loving public who pays to see good games played, have a right to demand that proper and correct Cricket is the game they have paid for, and have come to watch. It should be anybody's win or loss but surely no Cricket game, and for the matter of that no other game, should be won or lost by Umpires only. Most of the L.B.Ws. off the Mohamedan and even Hindu Bowlers were the result of very bad watching of both the Umpires, in as much as those balls which lobbed about eight to ten feet away, even more, from the Wickets are very difficult to judge to say that they must hit the wickets positively. In case of any doubt about it the law gives the benefit to the batsman. The ball must pitch within the "eight or nine, inches the width of the wickets," and in its flight "must hit the wicket." It would be interesting to know from these Umpires whether they have practised Umpiring at any other matches before they came up to the Quardrangular. Umpires must be "in form" to umpire just as well as the players. The public have a right to demand from the Quadrangular Committee that only experienced and capable umpires are entrusted to do this duty.

The beauty of good cricket is what is known as "foot-work", going forward to meet the short pitched balls and taking the first pitch, and covering up the wickets on-coming and off-going balls; and bad umpiring is a sure death-knell to such good cricket.

—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Dec. 11.

CRICKETER.

ITALY'S RIGHT TO TERRITORY"

Govt. Demands 20,000 Sterling As Damage & Flag-Salute From Abyssinia

ROME, Dec. 15.

The fact that the Abyssinian Government protested to the League about the serious situation in the Somaliland Abyssinian frontier in the neighbourhood of Ualual has not affected the Italian view. Italy claims, Ualual belongs to Italy and continues to insist her demands that as redress for the clash at Ualual last week, Abyssinia should pay a sum equivalent to 20 000 sterling and the Abyssinian forces salute the Italian flag at Ualual in token of the acceptance of Italy's right to territory. The dispute is due to the fact that the boundary was never properly demarcated though the Italo-Abyssinian agreement of 1908 provided that this should be done as early as possible.—Reuter.

ULTIMATE DECISION WITH PARLIAMENT

Baldwin Defines Function Of Queen's Hall Meeting

The Queen's hall is not a place where the political temperature rises easily.

All the protagonists, I thought, were received with cordiality rather than enthusiasm. Mr. Baldwin's reception was the warmest. Next I should place Sir Austen Chamberlain's.

Both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Winston Churchill, however, were received with marked applause.

Mr. Baldwin's very skilfully phrased speech helped to prevent feeling rising.

PURPOSE OF MEETING

First he told the meeting that it could not give the ultimate decision, which obviously rested with Parliament.

Later on he further defined the functions of the meeting. In asking for its support, he added:

"We have a long and difficult task, and though we shall go on with it, it will be strengthening for us to know we have your support and goodwill."

That appeal for support was also a reminder that this was not a party meeting, in the narrower technical sense, and that no question of confidence in himself as leader was at issue.

When the party chooses a leader it does so in a meeting of Conservative members of both Houses. Conservative candidates may also be invited to take part in the proceedings, which are always private.

However divided the Conservative Central Council may have been on the subject of India, it struck me as unanimous in the cry of "No" which was raised when Lord Derby said that his political life was finished.

As if to emphasise the point, he hastened to add: "And nothing will induce me to go back again."

His genial humour will be sadly missed.

LUNCH TAKES INDIA'S PLACE.

As one o'clock approached, the major problem ceased to be India. Lunch took its place.

The members who began to slip away while Sir Joseph Nall was speaking had their reward. They found and soon filled the tables at the Langham Hotel. As the restaurant there only accommodates 250, the remaining 1,300 or so members had to explore other avenues.

This led some to snack-bars and tea-shops in a neighbourhood somewhat meagrely provided with places offering more substantial refreshment.

Some of those who went to their clubs missed Lord Eustace Percy and Lord FitzAlan, who spoke immediately after the lunch interval.

OVERCOAT MISSING.

The inevitable anti-climax was provided. It came just as Lord Eustace Percy had concluded his peroration.

A delegate rose and asked permission to put a question. From the solemnity of his manner it was assumed that it was some aspect of the Indian problem that was troubling him.

But it appeared that during the luncheon adjournment he had left his overcoat on his seat, and as it was not there when he returned, he sought the advice of the chair.—"Daily Telegraph" Contributor.

The Great Fast Of Ramzan

How Muslims Observe It With Religious Fervour

The "Daily Mail" wrote the following article on "Ramjan" fast, in mail week:—

The 200,000,000 Moslems scattered throughout the world are now preparing for the great fast of Ramadhan, which will be ushered in by the new moon.

During this month no food or drink may pass a Moslem's lips, nor may he smoke, between dawn and dusk—in the words of the Koran, between the moment in the morning when the light first enables a white thread to be distinguished from a black thread, and the moment in the evening when it becomes no longer possible to see the difference.

It is a rigorous month, particularly so when it falls in the summer. The Moslem year consists of 13 lunar months, so that Ramadhan moves round the calendar.

In the blistering Arabian summer, when dawn comes early and dusk comes late, Ramadhan is a sore trial to the nerves. But it is kept religiously, and in nothing is the discipline of Islam more remarkable than in the keeping of this great fast in all the Moslem lands between Morocco and the East Indies.

It is incumbent on all, except those who are sick or on journeys, and even they are expected to keep their fast at another time.

In the bigger towns some of the more daring of the progressives do not in reality keep it, but they all make, a show of keeping it. Indeed, it is customary to pass local laws closing all coffee-houses and places of refreshment during the daylight hours.

WATCHER'S DUTY.

On the evening on which the new moon is due watchers are posted on every point of vantage. When a duly accredited watcher, or some person of known integrity, reports to the religious authorities that the new moon has been seen a gun is fired and the fast has officially begun.

Sometimes local conditions prevent the new moon being seen here or there, so that Ramadhan may begin on different days even in neighbouring towns. Sometimes, as when a dust-storm is blowing, the new moon cannot be seen at all; in this case the religious authorities start the fast by declaration.

Offices and places of business go on part time, finishing work in the early afternoon, the rest of the daylight hours being spent in sleeping. As dusk approaches, the coffee shops begin to open, and gradually fill up. The men sit quietly talking and gossiping. It is bad form to show any sign of eagerness for the gun which nightly indicates that the fast is over for the day. When the hour draws near, the coffee shops are full.

Then the gun is fired and the coffeemen go round with their spouted brass pots and the nest of little china cups that clink musically in their hands as they move round the crowded benches. But the customers display no hurry to break the fast; still there is no eagerness—outwardly. The stoicism and courtesy that are innate in the Moslem are well exemplified on these occasions.

They are all longing for a smoke, yet there is a studied forbearance in lighting the first cigarette or taking the first draw from the 'narghile.'

Gradually the coffee-shops clear as the crowd drifts home. The great meal prepared by the women then begins, and when at last it is over the Moslem keeps open house. These "Ramadhan Nights" are a feature of the fast. Until a late hour the parties continue, with ample refreshments handed round by the serving-men. In times of political disturbance these "Ramadhan Nights" afford many opportunities for plotting and counter-plotting.

RENEWAL OF FAST.

When the gun is fired in the morning the fast is renewed again until sun-down.

As the month draws on nerves begin to fray. The strain is greater than any Westerner can imagine. One's own house-servants become jumpy. If the service does not actually go to pieces, breakages increase, and there is a general drop in efficiency. It is not surprising.

Your butler, for instance, has to carry on as usual serving your meals, and to a hungry man the appetising smell of the food and the sight of master and his guests enjoying their meals as usual must be torture. In summer, in particular, when the butler must serve long cooling drinks all day and may not even have a sip of water himself, the rigour of the fast is seen in its extremest form.

Towards the end of the month the new moon is more and more anxiously awaited. When at last it may be expected, you can see eager watchers on every roof-top and eminence peering into the sky to descry the first thin slip appearing in the twilight. The gun goes and the great fast is over.

On the morrow begins the great feast. The European communities are expected to pay official calls on the leading Moslem dignitaries. Apart from this formal aspect the day is a kind of Bank Holiday. Everyone appears in new clothes; even the children of the poorest coolie or 'fellah' wear some new, brightly coloured garment, however cheap.

In all the towns fairs spring into life. The booths and their bright flaring lights are a great attraction to these simple folk. Merry-go-rounds and "giant" wheels are set up.

MERRY-MAKING BY CHILDREN

The stumps of two date-palms support the axles of the "giant" wheel—a Heath-Robinson contraption of wood which is turned on its axle by the proprietor or one of his minions. On the circumference of this wheel are suspended baskets into which two or three children can be packed. For a fraction of a penny the children enjoy the delight of being swung through the air for a few minutes. The merry-go-round is a similar one-man power wheel turning on a vertical axle.

Desert-dwellers come in near the towns and villages in order to enjoy the delights of this Moslem Bank Holiday. The bazaars are busy, all restraints are removed, and life returns to normal until Ramadhan comes round again.

JAPAN TAKES LESS COTTON FROM INDIA

Pig Iron, Gunny Bags, Zinc And Manganese Ore More In Demand

"Less raw cotton from India is being shipped to Japan nowadays, but more mineral products from there are going to Japan this year. Dairen is at present importing gunny sacks and jute from that British possession as briskly as ever, so the N. Y. K. steamers on the Calcutta run carry full cargoes both ways, although 11 oceanic ships are now operating over the route."

This statement was made by Chief Officers S. Ito of the N.Y.K. ship Malacca Maru, on arrival in Tokyo in mail week. "We discharged here 2,174 bales (about 800 tons) of gunny sacks and 200 tons of jute from Calcutta, and 500 cases of canned pineapples from Singapore," he said further, "and we are loading today with 1,000 tons of red beans, and about 80 tons of hempseed and seasame seed, all consigned to Japan.

Near-Capacity Cargo.

"This steamer is now nearly loaded to capacity, with 7,300 tons aboard. The load from India comprises about 3,300 tons of big iron from India, 1,500 tons of pig lead and 300 tons of zinc concentrate from Rangoon.

"Raw cotton used to be a staple cargo from Calcutta aboard this steamer, but we hadn't a ton of it on this trip. However, the unprecedented activity at present in all big iron works in Japan is drawing heavy shipments of Indian iron, pig lead, zinc, and manganese ore to Japanese ports."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES, (F. I. S. A.); SALESMANAGERSHIP (I. S. M. A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course. as that Profession is overcrowded

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Assembly Nominations

AN UNEDIFYING SCRAMBLE

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In favour of the principle of nomination it is stated that it ensures representation of small but important sections and enables the nation to avail itself of the experience and advice of persons of great political legislative or administrative experience, who otherwise would not be able or willing to stand the strain of election successfully. If this theory were true in India, one would have expected Government to approach persons like Messrs. Sastri, Sapru, Kelkar or Mrs Subbaroyan with invitation to accept nomination. Instead, if the Press reports are true, we are having the unedifying spectacle of a regular stream of applicants to Delhi, as if Assembly seats were lucrative jobs or advertised vacancies. Has public life in this country descended so low that one should witness individuals begging the Government to nominate them and Government, too, putting up with, if not indirectly encouraging, such scandal? Is it not pertinent to inquire at whose instance these applicants flocked to the seats of the Government? Did they come of their own accord, and if so, do Government approve of such methods? Did not Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah tell the Assembly some time back that he had to obey the mandate of his constituency, viz., the Government who nominated him? Any way, it is a flagrant violation of the principle said to govern the system of nomination, and it is upto the Government to state clearly their policy in this regard. —Yours, etc.

AN ELECTOR.

The Labour Defeat

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Labour amendment moved by Mr. F.S. Cocks in the House of Commons last Wednesday for "the recognition of rights of India to Dominion Status and for its attainment and for placing in the hands of the Indian masses the possibility of obtaining political emancipation from the injustices and hardships existing in the social and economic system," was lost by an overwhelming majority. Only a few days before, the Conservative Party meeting held in London, passed the recommendations of the J.P.C. Report. These results are the indices to what the future government of India will be like. The Diehards, who all the while were never tired of denouncing the White Paper, now seem jubilant over the results of the debate. Their indirect support only animates the already existing belief that the recommendations made in the J.P.C. Report will be whittled down still further, before they emerge out of Parliament as India Reforms Bill. It is a fact that the Diehards have carried and will carry the day in future; because, the British Government can ill afford the withdrawal of their support.

The debate should serve as an outstanding example to all the Indians that unless they stand on their own legs there is no political emancipation for them. That "India shall not get Dominion Status in near future," should be an eye-opener to those protogonists who all the while are waxing eloquent not to reject the Report, but work it out and try to get best out of it. What best will one have out of that barren and retrograde work of ingenuity, I leave it to the imagination of the reader.

It is a matter of gratification that every responsible man of public opinion, has rejected the Report; but the Congress, whilst rejecting it, has not placed any alternative constructive programme before the country. The absence of such a programme will not lead the country anywhere.

No one can deny the fact that, the nation, as a whole, has risen to the clarion call of the Congress. The success of the Congress candidates at the booths testifies this. Thousands of men and women mustered strong to give votes to the Congress candidates and its final success has evoked international admiration.

India is now passing through a critical period and the responsibility on the Congress shoulders is really immeasurable. The whole nation is looking for the Congress lead. It is its honoured privilege to do so. That its programme will be followed by all is a foregone certainty as it is the only national organisation which commands respect of all.

It is really a month since the J.P.C. Report has been published and nearly a fortnight since it has been rejected by the Working Committee, still we have not heard of any future plans of the Congress. It is high time that Congress should now speak out.

Congress in Assembly can do many useful things. It must reiterate its demand for Constituent Assembly. United India could scrap Simon Commission Report. United India can scrap J.P.C. Report. United India can have Reform Scheme drafted by Constituent Assembly. To a few, it today appears an "impossibility" but to-morrow it will be a reality.

In the history of a nation such opportunities rarely crop up. Now is the time to get up and do something. If this opportunity is allowed to pass, I do not think there will, in near future, arise any occasion for Congress to lead the nation on right lines. When the whole nation is calling, why then Congress is silent?—Yours etc.,

B.D. WAGH.

Urdu Films

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" you have given publicity to the views of "A Mussalman" in support of "Amirzadi," a film that was recently shown at the Globe. Because a reference has been made by "A Mussalman" to the controversy between two sections of the Urdu press, I request you to allow me to clear up a few points through your paper for the benefit of those producers story-writers and directors, and those others who do not know Urdu. The daily "Hilal" has started an incessant propaganda against films like "Afghan Abla," "Amirzadi," "Fidai" Tauhid" "Kismat ki Kasauti," "Noor-I-Islam" and many others belonging to different Companies, written by different Muslim and Hindu writers and directed by Hindu and Muslim and Parsi directors. You will thus see that the front created by "Hilal" is not against any particular person or company but the whole fight is based on a definite principle which I put before the intelligent public for consideration.

Till recently film companies were confining there attention to historic and social pictures as far as the Muslim subjects were concerned. But Wadia Movietone's "Lal-I-Yeman" seems to have changed the whole outlook of many of them. "Lal-I-Yeman" was such a financial success ran for weeks and weeks with overcrowded houses that many producers were tempted to imitate Wadia's picture. They ascribed the success of "Lal-I-Yeman" to the use of the slogan of "Allaho Akbar," and the flying of the crescent flag which they thought attracted the thousands and thousands of Muslim audience at Super. Let me tell you that "Lal-I-Yeman" was not at all a picture dealing with any phase of religion. Wadia's had very judiciously introduced Islamic flag and the Islamic slogan of the holy war as a subsidiary thing which can be cut off without destroying the continuity or the theme of the story. But the producers who began to imitate Wadia's began to vie with each other in inserting as much of "Allaho Akbar" and "Jehad" as they possibly could, believing that the success of the film would be in proportion to the elements of Islamic "Jehad" (holy war). They did not stop at that but have gone to the limit of shooting films that aim at conversion propaganda. Some Muslim writers think that they are doing their religious duty in propagating Unity of God, the spirit of holy war, and the philosophical features of the religion of Islam, while the producers though not sharing these views do not mind if the film, by playing upon the religious sentiments of the Muslims, will be a financial success.

Such Films were not either in the interest of art or that of the producer. Moreover, they are absurd even for the Islamic point of view. That they are not in the interest of Art is evident because in several of such films art is generally ignored. As for the interest of Producers I have to bring to their notice that such films may enrich a few but will ruin the majority who are out of touch with Muslim sentiments and methods. Some of the most influential Urdu papers of the north like "Inkalab," "Wehdat" and "Alaman" have given a general support to "Hilal" and I am sure facts in future will uphold the view-point of "Hilal."

ISLAMIC VIEW POINT.

Such pictures are condemnable from Islamic view-point also. Producers, perhaps, think that just as the Hindu tales Krishna and Rama can be screened and liked by the public a similar treatment is permissible for purely Islamic religious subjects. This is absolutely wrong conclusion seeing the difference in outlook between the two religions. Hindu philosophy is based on representation of the virtues of God in men. The unseen is sought to be realized with the help of the idols, autars paintings etc. But Islamic outlook is quite the opposite. It is the lack of appreciation of this particular point that has led to much trouble. A painter of Krishna's picture is honoured, while the painter of Mohammed's picture is denounced. Why this difference? Because the outlook in the two religions differs. Now, take some of these pictures. They aim at preaching this conception of the unity of God through representations and pictures which is contradictory in terms and absolutely against the Islamic concept of the unity of Allah. Propagation of Islam by pictures, dramas, and caricatures is striking at the very root of Islam.

Apart from this, ridiculous interpretations of Islamic tenets and principles from scene to scene are given.

Take the case of "Amirzadi." In this picture there is a scene in which the hero enters into a controversy with the non-Muslim beloved. Each aims at converting the other by establishing the truth of his or her religion. During this controversy one of the points discussed is the permission of four wives in Islam. The opposite party argues that one man can not love four wives at the same time. The Muslim hero with great fervour replies that just as it is possible to see four persons with one eye, to hear four sounds with one ear (and some other nonsensical illustrations of the same type) so it is possible and legal to have four wives. The reader can just realise what a ridiculous argument this is. This is one instance from "Amir Zadi." Now take "Afghan Abla." In this story the hero and the representative of Islam gets himself auctioned in the slavery market for the sole purpose of getting enough money to pay the debt of his mother so that she might be able to proceed on Haj (pilgrimage to Mecca). For fear of becoming lengthy I leave out the details and give the substance of the story. Firstly in this story a principle is sought to be established that pilgrimage is not possible or legal without first paying off a debt which is really fictitious and has become six or seven nundred out of a donation of six or seven rupees on the basis of compound interest. I maintain that there is no basis of such an interpretation in the commandments about Haj. Secondly for the sake of mother's pilgrimage the son auctions his liberty. That pilgrimage which is performed by turning a free man into a slave is not a meritorious act but both from Islamic point of view and from commonsense point of view this sort of Haj must be regarded as a great sin.

I have to say much on this suoject and I am thinking of bringing out a booklet to explain my viewpoint. But I take this opportunity of uttering a word of warning to the producers. They are taking great financial risks in producing such films. There is no objection to their taking up subjects of Muslim culture, history, mythology, or customs, but they should never make the fulcrum of the story subjects like Unity of God, holy war, prayers, fast, pilgrimage, etc.—Yours etc.,

ALI BAHADUR KHAN,
Proprietor, "Hilal."

"Hilal" Office,
Bellasis Road,
Dated 16.

Plight Of Poor Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter in your issue of the 12th instant by one "Wisdom," hailing from Bandra, I beg to say for reasons very briefly stated below, that hardly any one of the causes assigned by him is responsible for the plight of the poor Catholics, but that the direful spring of the unnumbered woes originates from one simple fact, viz., the Agreement of 15th April, 1928, between the Holy See and Portugal, a fact emphasised by the conspicuous absence of so many repeated grievances and complaints in other dioceses, larger or smaller, than that of Bombay.

According to the Catholic Directory of India, Burma and Ceylon, 1934, the Catholic population of the Archdiocese of Bombay is 143,645. The population of the Archdiocese of Goa, embracing the Vicarities of the Ghats and Kanara and Districts of Damaun and Diu is 342,875, of Ernakalum 160,798, of the Diocese of Changacherry 198,463, of Ranchi 254,710. The Catholic population of the Archdiocese of Colombo is 302,409.

Turning to the Catholic Direc-

(Continued on page 7.)

CALL OF THE JUNGLE

World Within The World Which Leads To Nature's Heart

(By C. J.)

The cinematographic film exhibited by Major Corbett of the Association for the Preservation of Wild Game in the U.P. in the rooms of the Muslim Students' Union recently (thanks to the efforts of its energetic secretary, Mr. Salim Merchant) embodied the drama of the jungle, the most remarkable scenes of which have been depicted with a vivid, picturesque pen by men like W. H. Hudson and R. B. Cunninghame-Graham in modern English literature.

Green Mansions.

Major Corbett's action-pictures merely give us a taste of a natural romance to which we have no ordinary access; take us on into the fringe of the secret 'green mansions' where ambushed in the brooding and fearful silence, life flows according to a rhythm and a set of laws we could merely guess. And even when the jungle is forced to yield its primal mystery to human curiosity, the secret, inner drama in which each denizen of the leafy realm has a preconceived and elaborate role to play, remains opaque for the vulgar gaze.

Where Unfit Survive.

No forest-path leads to the scenes of this drama; no scientific or objective-analytical data could reveal the depths of the jungle-nature which, if less complex than the human, resembles it in many respects with the difference that in the jungle, life-processes employ the medium of instructional action, so naive, so pure, so characteristic of life beating in a swift, energetic flow. Men exploit the jungle analogy for their ignoble purposes: they debase the purpose of nature by even going so far as to question the existence in a perceptible form of that purpose. Nature becomes blind and bloody and assumes the aspect of a dividend-earning modern capitalist; the Darwinian phrase 'Survival of the fittest' is painted on his triumphal banner. Yet cases are on record of the gentle deer surviving a species of the carnivorous animals in some Australian forest because the latter could not live on a grass diet.

Case For Preference.

Of course the human values cannot be transplanted in the heart of the jungle; nor need the jungle equip the Rationalist Society with an argument. It is enough, for most of us, that, with pure, healthy violence, chance, cunning (if one may use the phrases of the evolutionary jargon), life exists there in forms that must strike us as strange, entrancing, beautiful. Who would not prefer one of Major Corbett's leopards to the most photographed-feted biggest captain of industry as not merely a beautiful creature but a kind-hearted charming gentleman to meet whom must be counted a valuable privilege? Who would not prefer a summer residence in the jungle to a permanent and much safer (if dirtier) one in Girgaum?

Bears And Men.

Major Corbett's experience is not dissimilar to that of naturalists who, whether beginning as either lovers or enemies of the jungle denizens, came under the peculiar influence of the atmosphere and succumb to it. Several modern writers (some of them purely literary imaginative like the late D. H. Lawrence) have described the jungle emotions and their reaction in the form of the sharpening of human consciousness and insight into a world that may be alien to human nature but which might be conveyed in its essence. One may not make friends with a man-eater: but it is possible to 'understand' him; to admire the pure physical beauty and power in which Blake discovers the most perfect symbol of the human idealism. One may not want to hug a bear: but one may strike a comparison between her and the human female and derive both pleasure and benefit from such a pleasant occupation (why do they not introduce bears in beauty-contests?)

The Last Folly.

Yet the civilized man, who is almost on the point of destroying himself, wants to destroy, not to understand, the world of nature which is immensely superior to his own in every respect. He wants to slaughter other animals in a meaningless and stupid manner. That is probably the last and the worst folly of which it is possible for him to be guilty.

JAP POPULATION NOW EXCEEDS 68 MILLIONS

Rise Of 956,500 Seen In One Year

According to an announcement by the Japanese Bureau of Statistics Japan Proper had a population of 68,194,000 on October 1, it was estimated. In comparison with the population for the same date of the prvious year, it showed an increase of 956,300 persons.

Among the population there were 34,279,300 males and 33,915,600 females, the former being 363,700 persons more than the latter. The proportion of male to female was 101 to 100.

Classified by prefectures, the population of 6,142,100 in Tokyo was the highest being followed by 3,921,800 of Osaka, 3,061,6000 of Hokkaido, 2,798,600 of Hyogo, 2,764,400 of Aichi, and 2,706,000 of Fukuoka.

According to cities Tokyo, the capital, placed decisively first place with 5,662,900 inhabitants, next Osaka with 2,788,709, third, Kyoto with 1,052,500, fourth, Nagoya with 1,017,700, fifth Kobe with 853,800 and sixth Yokohama with 733,900.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY MEETING

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16

It is understood that a telegram has been received by Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru about the likelihood of postponement of the special meeting of the Servants of India Society to December 26, and Liberal Federation to December 28 next.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne lunched with Captain J. V. Creagh R. N. in the H. M. S. 'Shoreham' on Saturday.

ALUMINIUM PERFECTLY HARMLESS

(Continued on page 6.)

ensils produce very toxic effects, has never been substantiated. Even if people use nothing but aluminium for cooking, eating and drinking vessels, it is estimated that the amount of the metal entering the stomach of an adult person under average conditions does not come to even one-tenth of a grain per day. And it has been established by numerous medical experiments that even fifty times the above quantity of aluminium administered by mouth to persons and various animals, day after day for several months, has produced no injurious effects. The detailed results of the experiments have been published in many leading scientific journals. The allegation is therefore either of superstition or of deliberate misstatement engineered by some unscrupulous parties for their own interests.

"On grounds of safety and health, aluminium as a metal for utensils is superior to copper, brass, bronze, German-silver etc., and is surpassed only by silver and gold. Indeed, 'aluminium is the poor man's silver'."

Madras opinion is equally emphatic in favour of aluminium. The results of Dr. N. C. Datta, M.Sc. in this matter have been published by Dr. V. Subramanyan, D.Sc., F.I.C. Summarising the results of these researches made in the Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Dr. Subramanyan says:—

"Tinned brass vessels are readily attacked by fruit and vegetable juices and by such food preparations as contain large quantities of organic acids, with the result that considerable quantities of corresponding tin salts are added to the food material. 'Aluminium vessels are more resistant to fruit and vegetable juices than tinned brass vessels'."

Aluminium Vessels.

These are the opinions of Indian scientists, who have doubtless considered the position as it affects the use of aluminium utensils in India. American, British and German authoritative opinions on this subject, which have come to the knowledge of the writer in the course of his scientific study are numerous.

The researches of Prof. F. P. Underhill of the Yale University have proved again that the aluminium cooking utensils have no deleterious qualities.

Dr. C. Massatch, the official chemist of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin, has proved that the solution which occurs when cooking food in aluminium pans is of no importance. The same results have been obtained by Raguar Berg., nutrition physiologist in Dresden, and Prof. Blumenthal, Berlin, the well-known specialist for cancer.

Similar results have also been secured by the Clinical Research Society, Ltd., Calcutta, and the Analytical Laboratory of Messrs. Smith Stainistreet & Co., Ltd.

It is possible to multiply opinions from American and other scientists, but this would be only justified if there was a conclave of scientists discussing this issue. Any one single authority mentioned above must, however, suffice to allay the storm that has been raised in the "Readers' Parliament" of the "Bombay Chronicle", where laymen have rushed in. From the point of view of national economy, it is in aluminium that some day India will be self-sufficient, because the deposits of other metals are not extensive and in copper they have not been found except on a very small scale yet commercially workable. While health considerations are all important and are in favour of aluminium, it also offers other attractions of good appearance, lightness, economy of heat and saving in time, and the basic cost has been over a long series of years extremely low. A poor country cannot throw to the winds all these advantages in the face of declared scientific judgment, because some individuals have got hold of the wrong notion and have tried to utter warnings to the public without sufficient investigation or care.

Warning To Shareholders Of Tata Construction Co.

RUSHING MOMENTOUS CHANGES

Principal Davar Analyses Suggested Modifications And Exposes Their Real Implications And Dangers Ahead

Principal Sohrab R Davar, Chairman of the Association of the Shareholders of Tata Construction Co., Ltd., at its meeting held on Saturday last said in the course of his speech:—

The Tata Construction Co., Ltd., propose to make certain changes and alterations for which three separate meetings have been advertised to be held on 21st inst. It is difficult to understand why 21st December has been sciected as the date of the meetings, i.e., at the fag end of the year when the bulk of the share holding public are generally out of Bombay for X'mas holidays. In view of the fact that the questions to be decided at these meetings are of momentous importance to the company, I should have thought that the directors would have fixed a date most convenient for the bulk of the shareholders. Besides this, the three meetings are advertised to be held on the same date consecutively, one after the other and that too with the intervals of 20 minutes each. All these questions could have been decided at a single meeting. That course would have been the most convenient course not only for the management but from the standpoint of shareholders also as only one set of proxies instead of three, one for each meeting, would have been necessary.

MOMENTOUS ALTERATIONS

The alterations suggested are of vital importance to shareholders. It is proposed that the name of the company should be altered from that of Tata Construction Co., to the Premier Construction Company. The management has not told us as to why the famous name of Tata which carries a prestige of its own should be dropped from the name of your company as this name has a goodwill by itself, which is in the danger of being destroyed without shareholders being in the least compensated for the same. The directors should have given us substantial reasons for making this particular change. You should therefore make it a business to get a satisfactory explanation on this point before voting on the same.

ABNORMAL POWERS

The next alteration is that the Managing Director is to be given an extraordinary power of nominating two persons as directors with full power to remove any or both of them at his pleasure, also to fill in vacancies caused through their death or resignation or removal. This is highly objectionable from the standpoint of efficient organisation, viz., that a Managing Director who in most cases happens to be a paid servant of the company should have the power to nominate his own directors or to remove them. The qualification of the Managing Director for these powers of nomination as sought to be fixed by these altered articles, viz., that he should be holding at least 10,000 shares of the company does not seem to be very substantial in view of the fact that the shares of the nominal value of Rs. 3-12 are largely held by the managing director and thus the capital represented by 10,000 shares at this value is comparatively insignificant. There is no justification for giving such abnormal powers

HINDRANCE FOR CHOICE.

The share qualification of a director for the future, according to the proposed alteration of article 116, is now to be that of 500 shares, instead of 50 shares in the company of a nominal value of Rs. 5,000 only. Considering that the bulk of the promoters shareholders of Rs. 3-12 are not to be had on the market the result would be that if the shareholders wanted to appoint dirctors of their choice, the nominee must be the holder of 500 shares of the other denomination than that of promoters' shares which at the present market rate would come to about Rs. 40,000, whereas a more fortunate person holding the Rs. 3-12 shares would buy his qualification for a nominal amount compared to the above figure. Thus the article if so altered is a hindrance in the way of the shareholders appointing a director of their own choice in place of the retiring directors by rotation.

ELUCIDATION NEEDED.

In the third meeting, certain very pertinent alterations of the objects clause of the Memorandum of Association are suggested. The most far-reaching of these amendments or alterations is the adding of an entirely new business to the "business" of the Construction Company under the present Memorandum of Association. The excuse given happens to be that as the Tata Construction Company are acting as agents to Marshall Price and Co. Ltd., and have promoted and formed allied companies and as Messrs. Marshall Price and Co., Ltd. who were originally concrete specialists etc., have by alteration of their objects clause included the sugar business in their Memorandum. Our Company has been advised to make a similar alteration. If Tata Construction has the power to act as managing agents of other companies, it can do so under that power without introducing in the Memorandum the sugar business, which is so inconsistent with the nature of its existing business. You should ask the management to further elucidate the points.

OF DOUBTFUL PROFIT.

The sub-clause 4 of the Objects clause reserves the right of carrying on the business of ship-owners and ship-builders and the directors state that taking advantage of the occasion of amending the Objects Clause, they propose to insert specific clauses elaborating and expanding this power. This may mean that they contemplate launching at an early date into a shipping business carrying passengers and goods. I do not know how far this type of business would be profitable when carried on in connection with the Construction business as originally contemplated.

UNEQUAL AND ILLOGICAL

The other unfortunate position of which I should like to remind you is that the share capital of the company is divided into two types of shares. The one set of the promoters shares are of the face value of Rs. 3/12 which are 35000 in all, as against that there are 65000 ordinary shares issued of the face value of Rs. 30. Thus the holder of the promoters' shares gets one vote for each share as against the holder of the other shares holding also one vote, though he has actually paid nearly eight times the value of the promoters share. This peculiar situation in connection with organisation of the company is the greatest weakness in as much as the voting strength of the shareholders is based on very unequal and illogical basis. The facts that such unequal arrangement can be made under our present company law is regrettable.

UNDESIRABLE POWERS

The Memorandum is also sought to be altered giving the Construction company a power to advance money and guarantee the payment of money secured or unsecured either to discharge liability of firms or companies whose managing agency is held by the Construction Company, or that of any company which is a subsidiary of the construction company. Considering the fact that the Tata Construction Company has a number of subsidiaries the details of whose working and accounts are not available to the shareholders of this company, and considering the present state of law applying to subsidiaries in India, I am afraid that this power is not at all desirable to be given to the management of the company and I should advise you to oppose the taking of same.

Medical Research In India

Appeal For Funds To Further Objects Of Indian Institute

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

Dr. J. C. Roy, Secretary, Indian Institute for Medical Research, has issued the following appeal:—

An appeal, signed by eminent public scientific men like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir P. C Ray, Sir C. V. Raman, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. A. R. Dalal, Sir Nilratan Sircar and others was issued in the press last year for public support to a scheme for the establishment of an Indian Institute for Medical Research. Thanks to the generosity of our fellow-countrymen, and particularly of the Sir Dorab Tata Trust, this scheme is now well on the way to fruition. It has been decided that the Institute will be opened in temporary premises in Calcutta at 41, Dharamtala Street in the first week of January, 1935, and will be shifted on March 1, 1935, to a more suitable and commodious block of buildings for which negotiations are proceeding.

A NATIONAL EFFORT

It is hoped that the inaugura-

M. P.

effort,—will mark the beginning of a period of fruitful research, which will add to the fund of existing knowledge and will contribute materially to the raising of the standard of health and efficiency of our people. But the fulfilment of this hope will rest equally on the talent and energy of the scientific workers of the Institute and on the public response to our appeal for moral and financial support. Both the general public and constituted public bodies like the Municipalities, District Boards, etc., will, we hope, derive much benefit from the research and educative work of the Institute. We appeal, therefore, to the general public as well as to the public bodies for unstinted support.

BEHIND OTHER COUNTRIES

Our country is lagging far behind other civilised countries in this matter of medical research, as in so many other things of national importance. There is not an adequate number of Institutes for this purpose. The need for a national Institute which will provide a free atmosphere for research and facilities for workers, drawn from all parts of India, has long been felt. A number of well-known scientific workers are joining the Institute.

The field for medical research in this country is extensive and a very large part of it is lying fallow. Work on such diseases as epidemic dropsy, cholera, malaria, etc. to list only a few, badly needs to be continued with vigour. Investigations on the nutritive qualities of our food-stuffs and on the varied nutritional requirements of our people embracing all parts of India, are an urgent necessity. An extensive study of the indigenous drugs is also a fruitful line of enquiry. Such problems and many others of general India-wide importance and also of regional utility are expected to be tackled by the Indian Institute for Medical Research on a comprehensive plan of team-work. Basic research as well as research of immediate practical value will be carried on simultaneously.

SUBJECTS FOR RESEARCH

The Institute proposes to establish at the beginning, research departments of (1) Bacteriology, (2) Protozoology, (3) Bio-chemistry and Nutrition, (4) Chemistry, Immuno-chemistry and Chemotherapy and (5) Experimental pharmacology and indigenous drugs enquiry. Other departments and sections—"Cell-biology," "Embryological and Comparative Bio-chemistry," "Bio-physics," "Helminthology," "Epidemiology and Vital Statistics" "Maternity and Child Welfare," "Hygiene and Sanitation," "Genetics and Heredity" and special enquiries like "Tuberculosis," "Epidemic dropsy," "Leprosy," "Malaria," "Cholera" etc., will be added gradually as funds become available.

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

A diagnostic laboratory, which will supply valuable research material, will be started at the very beginning. Contacts with hospitals and medical institutions so essential for clinical research, have already been secured. The researches of the Institute will be published in different scientific journals and also in the "Transactions of the Indian Institute for Medical Research," which will be issued periodically.

The results of research, which are considered to be of immediate practical utility and also those of basic importance will be made available to the public either free or at a low cost in simple non-technical language as far as possible. This will be carried out by the Service and Educative Department, which will also be entrusted with the task of disseminating the

LUCKNOW, Dec. 15.

Lady Haig and Nawab of Chattari

the masses. The importance of this kind of work for the general amelioration of the condition of our people will be obvious to all.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

The Indian Institute for Medical Research with such a comprehensive scope of work naturally needs funds. Charities for religious and obviously humanitarian purposes are to some extent common in our country. But donations for scientific and medical research, the benefits of which are not so obvious, are not very common. That such research is the "sine quo non" for the fundamental welfare and progress of all mankind is, however, clear to all thinking men. We appeal, therefore, to all for contribution to the present cause.

It has been considered that a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has to be raised by the public subscriptions and donations for starting and equipping some of the departments of the Institute on a modest scale. We require, of course, a much larger sum for a comprehensive plan of work with all departments and special inquiries. Considering the economic depression, through which the world is passing, we appeal only for the minimum sum of Rs. 1,25,000.

NEED FOR LIBRARY.

It is essential for an Institute of this nature to possess a modern and highly equipped comprehensive library of books and journals. It is our ambition to develop it into the largest of its kind in India. With the help of an "Information Bureau", attached to the library, it will, we hope, be of service to the entire community. A starting sum of Rs. 50,000 is required for this purpose immediately. Contributions to the library fund either in cash or kind will be thankfully accepted.

The recurrent annual expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 needed both for maintenance and expansion, will be met from: (1) the proceeds of a manufacturing annexe, entrusted with the production of only those biological products, which require high scientific and technical skill and which have got international standards, (2) the proceeds of the diagnostic laboratories and (3) public subscriptions, donations and endowments.

Contributions and donations will be gratefully acknowledged by Dr. J. C. Roy, Secretary, Indian Institute for Medical Research, 41, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.—United Press.

ONLY INSTITUTE IN INDIA

Appeal For Recognition

"V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE DIPLOMAS ARE HIGHEST IN COUNTRY"

The Sanitary Engineering Students of the Madras Presidency, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, have addressed the following letter through the proper channel to the Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department, Madras:—

We beg to invite your attention to the short history and the scope of the work of the Institute, Managed by a Board of Trustees, this Institute coaches up students for diploma courses, in Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing, Textile Manufacture and Applied Chemistry. Each of the above courses, runs for a period of 4 years, including one year practical work, (six months compulsory). At the end of each year, examinations are conducted and promotions given to the successful candidates. At the end of the fourth and final year, diplomas are given to the successful students. The Institute is recognised by the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

Concluding he

safeguards. Concluding he

urged the need of learning from

this is the only Institute that coaches up students for Diploma courses in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing and the diploma awarded is the highest qualification in the whole of India. Since there is no institution or university or any private institution, which coaches up students in this particular subject "Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing" our diploma in Sanitary Engineering is recognised by the professional Institutes of Sanitary Engineers in England for the purpose of conferring their memberships which privilege is enjoyed only by degree holders in other branches of Engineering.

APPEAL FOR RECOGNITION.

We obtain not only theoretical knowledge of Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing in this Institute but also acquire practical knowledge and experiences of Modern Sanitary Works which are extensively carried on in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, etc. We, therefore, are better equipped than other civil Engineering students who are taught only the minor portion of Sanitary Engineering. It is needless for us to point out to you, the benefits that our Presidency will derive "by recognising this diploma of ours, in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing and employing trained men like us in Public Works which are being extensively carried out.

COMPLETE COURSE.

Finally we invite your attention to the syllabus of the course of instruction on Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing of the Institute which we believe, you will find as comprehensive as possible, and is bound to give a good grounding in the theory and practice of Sanitary Engineering to those who pass out of the Institute on completion of the four years' course.

MORE 'QUAKE SHOCKS AT ALIPORE

Six Recorded in 24 Hours: Epicentre 600 Miles From Calcutta

CALCUTTA, December 16.

The Alipur seismograph recorded during the last 24 hours up to 11 a.m. to-day six mild earthquake shocks of which the epicentre is believed to be 600 miles from Calcutta.

NO SHOCKS IN NEPAL

Raxaul Correspondent wires that the Chief Officer of the Nepal Government at Birganj made telephonic inquiries at Katmandu and learnt that no earthquake shock was felt in Nepal proper. A slight shock was felt at Raxaul yesterday.—A.P.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CONTEST

Hindus' 183 In First Innings: Christians' 99 For 6

NAGPUR, December 16.

In the second match in the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between Hindus and Christians, Hindus batting first were all out in their first innings for 183, and at close of the day's play Christians in their first innings had made 99 for six wickets.

Hindus opened badly, recovered later, and again met with a reverse at 153, when three wickets fell without any addition to the score. Deoskar was the top scorer with 48.

Christians also made a bad start losing three wickets for 58. So far Leo Joseph's (38) is the highest individual score of the side.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN BARODA

Organised And Large-Scale Production Suggested

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 16.

A bird's eye-view of the activities of the Agricultural Department of the Baroda State for the year 1933-34, reveals that schemes for (1) inquiry into cotton in villages, (2) distribution of good and pure seeds for better cultivation of cotton crop in Navsari District, (3) Sugar cane cultivation experiment in Vyara, (4) reorganisation of "Gowsala" (Cattle Shed) at Rajmahel and (5) Sowing of Soyabeans were considered. Panchayat Weeks, Baby Weeks, and agricultural exhibitions were held at different places for propagating new methods.

KOSAMBA RECONSIRUCTION.

The work of the rural reconstruction centre at Kosamba showed marked progress and people of villages adjoining the centre were benefited by its activities. About 5,000 acres were cultivated, in Navsari District, under cotton crop, 4,400 lbs. of Sulphate of Ammonia was supplied by the Department for "Danger" crop and other crops.

In Baroda district, Broach No. 9 cotton crop seed 1,289 lbs. was distributed by the Department.

Experiments of Dhulia No. 1 cotton were conducted, in Amreli district and of Pusa wheat were conducted in Mehsana district.

The department shows marked progress. It is here suggested that peasants should be given more incentive to take up organised and large scale, farming for better results in prospectiveness and productiveness of crop.

Heading For A College

BANDRA'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

School Board Chairman Traces Municipal Outlay And Activities During 1933-34

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. R. S. Bulsara, Chairman of the School Board, in the course of his speech at the gathering of schools under the Bandra Municipality on the 9th instant said:

Our School Board imparts primary education in Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Tamil and there are in all nineteen schools in addition to four branch schools or classes, attached to some of the main schools. You will also note that though Tamil is not a recognised language of this Presidency and though it finds no place in the recognised vernaculars under the Bombay Primary Education Act, this School Board and Bandra Municipality have considered it necessary to open a Tamil School to meet the educational needs of about 100 families who are attracted by the "The Brighton of Bombay", as Bandra was styled by the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, "in form" to umpire just as for Education, at the last prize distribution in 1933.

The children of all classes of Hindus, whether advanced, backward or depressed, are admitted in all the municipal schools without any distinction of caste or creed.

SUBSIDIZED SCHOOLS

There are also eight aided schools subsidized by the School Board. The Ismaili Khoja School imparts instruction in Gujarati, while the remaining seven are all English teaching primary schools for the Christian community of Bandra whose recognised vernacular is English. These are managed by private enterprise, but are under the control of the School Board.

HEADING FOR A COLLEGE.

During the year 1933-34, the average number of children on the rolls was 2,608, of whom, 1,609 were boys and 999 were girls. The average number of pupils that attended the aided schools was 1,126 of whom 709 were boys and 417 were girls. This number is mostly in relation to the compulsory age. Besides these there are about 2,992 pupils attending various schools in Bandra bringing up the total to 6,726. In the year 1925 the number was 4,732. This shows that Bandra is an educational centre of some magnitude, and we will not be surprised, if we hear of the opening of a college in Bandra in the near future.

PROOF OF EFFICIENCY.

The annual examination results show that about 80 per cent., of pupils are successful and this is a proof of the high standard of efficiency of our instruction. 44 per cent., of our teachers are trained and the School Board deputes teachers for training at its own cost.

LION'S SHARE.

The total outlay of Rs. 81,635 during 1933-34, was met from various sources. A sum of Rs. 29,960 was received as provincial grant, a sum of Rs. 3,796 was realised from local fund cess, and a sum of Rs. 800 was collected as fees from the Girls' English Class and the Tamil School, while a sum of Rs. 220 was realised from miscellaneous heads. The lion's share of Rs. 42,581 was paid by the Municipality. While paying grant, a cut of 12 per cent. was effected by the Government and the deficiency had to be made good. The Municipality had to contribute about Rs. 4,000 more to maintain the efficiency. It is hoped Government will restore the cut of 12 per cent. this year.

HARD ON TEACHERS.

The scales of pay for the primary teachers which were adopted by this Municipality in 1921, have been disapproved by the Government stating that a fresh sanction was necessary when the control was transferred in 1925. The Government wants the School Board to follow the lower scales laid down by them. Looking to the gravity of the situation from the view-point of the teachers affected thereby, the Municipality offered to bear the entire extra cost involved, but the Director of Public Instruction has refused to allow the expenditure. A deputation in this connection waited on the Minister of Education on November 21. It is hoped that he will recommend to the Government to accord sanction to the Municipality and save a situation where about seventy teachers are gravely concerned.

TROPHIES ANNEXED.

The question of physical culture engages the attention of the School Board as much as the mental development of children. This year all schools tournaments were organised by the Municipality as usual and our municipal schools have annexed three more trophies for three important items of the programme.

"BUILDERS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS"

Justice Divatia Addresses Bandra Schools Gathering

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sunday.

Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia presiding over the gathering of

The inevitable anti-climax was

imagine. One's own house-servants become jumpy. If the ser-

Municipality, said:—

The Bandra School Board has the unique privilege of being the first body in this Presidency to introduce free and compulsory education. It is catering to the needs of about 6,700 pupils at an annual expenditure of about Rs. 80,000 of which, more than one-half, is contributed by the Municipality.

SOUND FOUNDATION.

In these days when men's minds in this country are turned towards bigger issues of political and constitutional development, one is apt to ignore the silent and splendid work which all concerned with civic administrations are doing amidst discouraging difficulties, especially in the nation-building departments like education and sanitation and I include, among these persons, not only the members of these bodies but also the members of their staff like, primary teachers who, being poorly paid, deserve all sympathy and encouragement. It should not be forgotten that it is in these humble sphere of activity that the sound and healthy foundation of a nation are laid, on which depends to a great extent, the success of the larger schemes of political progress.

BUILDERS OF FUTURE.

In some respects a primary school teacher has greater importance in the social organism than even the college professor. It is he who in his humble sphere of life moulds the tender minds of our young children and the influence which he exerts on their growing intellect goes a great way in the formation of early habits relating to the development of both the brain and the body on which depends the future of the generation. It is therefore the reciprocal duty of society to keep the teacher in a state of efficiency as well as contentment and I hope no one will grudge some extra payment if it results in improving their lot.

FULL OF HOPE

The future is full of hope with greater opportunities of public service with extended sphere of work. If and when the proposed amalgamation of Santa-Cruz and Bandra becomes an accomplished fact, the municipality will gain importance by the addition of a body of citizens who are as cultured as they are critical and who I hope, will bring with them a spirit of healthy rivalry and constructive co-operation for the common benefit of the whole of the extended Municipality.

PLEASANT MEMORIES

I have nothing but pleasant memories of my relations with all my colleagues, including the chairman Mr. R. S. Balsara, who have shouldered their arduous and sometimes odious duties with tact as well as patience and at a great sacrifice of time and trouble.

"INDEPENDENT OF LEGISLATURES"

Constitution Of Statutory Railway Board Condemned

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

The constitution of the Statutory Railway Board as recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee was condemned this morning at the annual convention of All-India Railwaymen's Federation held under the chairmanship of Mr. N. Chatterjee when about 60 delegates representing various Railway Unions in India were present.

A resolution adopted by the Federation in this connection runs:

"This convention strongly condemns the measures taken with a view to constituting a Statutory Railway Authority independent of Legislatures and urges upon the authorities to provide for labour representation and adequate voice in the Legislature to change the composition of Statutory Railway Authority and discuss the matters relating to service conditions of railwaymen throughout India."

The Convention also adopted many amendments in the rules of the Federation suggested by the Registrar of Trade Unions for the purpose of registration under Trade Unions Act and appointed seven persons to submit an application for registration.

Resolutions also were passed urging the removal of various disabilities suffered by the railwaymen at present.

The Convention came to a close after election of the office-bearers. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has been re-elected President of the Federation.—United Press.

CHETTYARS' CONTRIBUTION TO BURMA'S DEVELOPMENT

Rangoon Conference Condemns J. P. C. Report And Pleads For Redress Of Their Legitimate Grievances

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

About 1,500 delegates attended the Chettyar Conference from different parts of Burma.

Mr. Kathiresan Chettyar, Chairman of the Reception Committee extending a hearty welcome to the delegates and visitors in a short speech pointed out that long before the advent of the Britishers Indians were trading in Burma and no restriction was imposed upon them in those days and they had free entry in Burma. The Chettyars were responsible for Burma's present development in trade, agriculture and industry. Burma is largely covered with forests; so Indian capital and labour were urgently needed. Out of 120 lakhs of acres of land under rice cultivation now 70 lakhs of acres were brought under cultivation during the last 30 years by means of the Chettyars' finance. Chettyars' contribution to Burma's development was recognised by high Government Officials.

BANKERS IN EVERY SENSE.

He further pointed out that the Chettyars were bankers in every sense and they were not interested as alleged by the J.P.C. in land acquisition.

Mr. S. A. S. Reman Chettyar, President of the Conference dwelt on the Chettyar Community's critical position under the J.P.C. proposals and pointed out how Government records, and utterances of Government servants including the Lieutenant Governor, Governor and responsible British High Officials gave a lie direct to the statement contained therein.

FOR BURMA COUNCLI

He laid stress on the inadequacy of proper Indian representation in Burma Legislative Council and pointed out the injustice done to the Chettyar Association consisting of 1,300 members from whole of Burma representing enormous tade, agricultural and financial interests by not allotting a single seat in the Burma Legislative Council to the Association, which is its due.

In conclusion, he exhorted the audience to spare no effort and grudge no sacrifice for redress of their legitimate grievances.

After the presidential address was delivered, the Secretary read out the messages received from Messrs. S. Ganesan Karaikudi and A. Meyyappa Chettyar and Youngmen's Chettyar Association of Paganeri.

Next Mr. Vellayan Cheeyar M.L.C. explained the J.P.C. recommendations and their implications.

All business was conducted in Tamil.—United Press.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

Railway Police Remove Victim To Thana Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, December 16.

This morning at about seven o'clock a serious railway accident occurred, when a down electric train was approaching the Ghatkopar Station.

A man, believed to be a Peshawari Muslim, was knocked down while he was walking along the rail track. It is stated that he was coming from Kurla to Ghatkopar on foot.

The Muslim youth, who has sustained serious injuries on the head, was immediately removed to the Thana Civil Hospital by the Railway Police, where he is detained.

Inquiry is in progress.

FEW BERTHS VACANT
IN
DIVADKAR'S Excursion TRAINS
DELHI TOUR Rs. 85/-
MYSORE TOUR Rs. 95/-
Apply sharp P. S. DIVADKAR & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

Canara Bank Ltd.
Estd: 1906.
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
WE SPECIALISE in Accounts of Up-Country Banks
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 6,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,30,900
RESERVES 4,44,647
DEPOSITS 57,67,040
SIXTEEN OFFICES AT BANGALORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, etc., etc.
Deposit Rates up to 4 per cent. per annum.

Keep Your Hair On!

It is not in your hair the trouble lies. You may pull it all out and still be unable to concentrate.
The fact is—
YOU ARE RUN DOWN.
When the system gets clogged up the body is filled with toxins and every organ suffers. Brain, nerves, liver and bowels are retarded in their functions.
You feel mentally inert, physically unfit and morally incapable, baffled by study or effort. You are morbid, sensitive, timid, weak, sluggish, inactive and depressed.
Get rid of the incubus before it poisons your relations with your friends, family, teacher or employer.
STEARN'S DIGESTIVE & TONIC TABLETS
relieve, lubricate and tone up the entire system build up the nerves, stimulate the liver, enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, remove constipation and ensure perfect co-ordination of circulation, digestion and assimilation and the elimination of all poisons from the system.
Obtainable of all good chemists and stores.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

for the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE SOUTH INDIAN
GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER EFFICIENT INDIAN MANAGEMENT
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS
A GOOD EMPLOYER FOR ACTIVE AGENTS.
Bombay Branch:
ISMAIL BUILDINGS,
381, Hornby Road.

Countess Russell Confesses Her Past

Earl Too Was Unfaithful On Numerous Occasions She Alleges

A decree nisi was granted in the London Divorce Court in mail week to Countess (Dora Winifred) Russell (nee Black) on the ground of the alleged adultery of her husband, Earl (Bertrand Arthur William) Russell with a Miss Marjorie Spence.

Costs were granted against the Earl.

At an earlier hearing, writes the "News Chronicle", it was contended on behalf of the Countess that a "Rose v. Rose" clause in a deed of separation entered into between her and her husband in December, 1932, provided that any offence which had then been committed by either party against the other should be considered forgiven, and could not be pleaded in any subsequent proceedings.

The President (Sir Boyd Merriman) hinted that he could not properly exercise his discretion unless the Countess gave evidence on matters before the deed of separation, and Mr. Bayford, K.C. (for the Countess) said that a "discretion" statement had now been prepared and sent to Earl Russell's solicitors, who had replied that they had no objection to its being lodged with the Court.

He (Mr. Bayford) asked leave to file it.

COUNTESS'S ADMISSIONS

Countess Russell then entered the witness-box and swore that the statement she had signed was true.

No further evidence was called and Sir Boyd Merriman then gave judgment.

He said that at the time of the marriage in September, 1921, the husband was 49 and the wife was 27. Since that time she had given birth to four children. In her evidence the wife stated that, during her married life, and before the deed of separation, she had committed adultery with two men whom she named, and not with any other man, and that she had not committed adultery since the deed of separation.

WARDS IN CHANCERY

She also stated that, at the time the deed was executed her husband knew of her previous adultery and that at his instance, her two elder children had been made wards in Chancery.

The deed of separation, dated December 31, 1932, contained three recitals: (1) of the existence of matrimonial differences, (2) of the birth of the two elder children, and (3) of the birth and parentage of the two other children.

Evidence, continued the President, was called that, at an hotel in North Wales, the husband committed adultery with the woman named, between September, 1933, and April; 1934.

ROSE V. ROSE CLAUSE

Coming to the "Rose v. Rose" clause Lord Merriman pointed out that the same point was raised in a case in 1893, and that Lord St. Helier then stated in his judgment:

"The view of the law in the present day no doubt is that, as parties can compromise, or agree to compromise, a suit, so they can agree not to bring it or can agree not to put forward specified matters as foundation for it.

"But it is altogether another thing to say that the parties can, by any arrangement between themselves, dictate to the Court on what principle relief sought is to be granted.

"They may contract themselves out of their rights but they cannot contract the Court out of its duty. That would be to make a law for themselves."

EARL'S INFIDELITY

The President said the Countess had now prepared a "discretion" statement.

It was unnecessary to go through it in detail. It was sufficient to say that the statement showed that both instances of her own adultery were preceded by at least two cases of infidelity on the part of her husband and that he had been guilty of numerous acts of adultery in circumstances which were usually held to aggravate the offence.

The President said he was referring to the fact that she spoke of infidelity with persons in her own household or the business in which they were mutually engaged, and finally that there had been for at least two years before the deed of separation association with the woman in regard to whom evidence of adultery was given in the months shortly succeeding the deed.

Having considered the facts he had no hesitation whatever in saying this was a case in which the Court ought to exercise its discretion and grant a decree of dissolution.

ORIGIN OF HINDU LAW

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer Delivers Kamala Lectures

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Sir P S. Sivaswami Iyer delivered his first course of the Kamala Lectures in the Senate Hall yesterday, Sir D. P. Sarvadhikary Presided in the absence of Mr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, the Vice-Chancellor.

The speaker opened his lecture with the question-who is a Hindu? The modern notion as expounded by Western legislators that he whose conduct was guided by the Hindu law was a Hindu said the speaker, was not sufficient. He who believed in the authority of the Vedas was a Hindu in the true sense of the term, according to the speaker.

He next dwelt on the question of what was the true origin of the Vedas. After exhaustively discussing all of the existing conflicting views on the question, he arrived at the conclusion that the origin of the Vedas was mystic and could not be traced by mere excellance of reasoning or by jugglery of intellectualism. It was far beyond all that.

ORIGIN OF HINDU LAW

Regarding the prescriptions of Hindu law, he said that all these were based on the Smrities and Sruties, the codes of Manu, the Purans the interpretations of various commentators on the subject from time to time. Hindu law embraced all the possible fields of human activities in its codes-marriages, inheritance, punishment, sins; rights and duties of both King and his subjects, expiation etc. etc., and what not.

The speaker however admitted that there were many rules in Hindu law which do not and cannot admit of reasons and conscience as evolved with modern civilisation which was tempted to admit only the laws of nature, dictated by common sense growing with ever-changing ideas shaped by necessities—economic and spiritual.

However seemingly rigid the Hindu law might be, in the last analysis it was not a rigid institution refusing adaptabilities. It evolved with time, the speaker asserted with illustrations.

He concluded with a discussion of the Hindu system of explanation. He said that mere exclamation of repentance for a wrong committed was not sufficient by the Hindu law for expiation. It demanded that true repentance must go hand in hand with a strong determination of not committing the sin a second time. The penances prescribed by Hindu Ethics were meant only for exciting that amount of intensity of determination in the wrong doer's mind which would help to grow in h'm a purged conscience.—United Press.

KARACHI AERO CLUB'S RECORD

Speeding Up Night Flying

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 13.

The Karachi Aero Club's flying record, according to a note issued by its Secretary, during the month of November, was of 245 hours and 25 minutes.

This included 37 hours 50 minutes cross country flying by members, and 24 hours 15 minutes taxi flying.

The Club was fortunate in having all their four machines serviceable nearly every day during the month ;between them the 4 machines put up a total of 116 serviceable machine-days out of a possible of 120.

The Club has now fitted AEI their nightflying machine with blind flying equipment as well, to provide for the new regulations which are shortly being brought into force and which call for a course of blind flying before the issue of Pilot "B" licenses.

Mr. P. D. Sharma paid the Club a visit during the month to have some practice at night flying before taking up his duties as Pilot on Indian National Airways' new Lahore-Karachi Mail service, in the course of which landings will regularly be made at Sukkur after dark.

Two Taxi flights were carried out to Bombay. Wing-Commander Crosbie, Messrs. De Havilland's Manager in India, flew in the Club's Puss Moth to Dwardar to assist Mr. Tyndale Biscoe who had damaged the Avio Commodore there, which he was flying to Madras for the Raja of Vizianagram.

WANTS ITS OWN CHIEF OFFICER

Broach Municipality's Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH Dec. 11.

The general meeting of the local Municipality was held on Monday last, under the presidency of Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai. All the recommendations of the Government were turned down. The Municipality replied to the Government that as it wanted to appoint its own Chief Officer, it had no necessity of a Government Official as a Chief Officer. As regards census it was resolved that looking to the financial condition of the Municipality, it was not advisable to hold a fresh Census. In connection with levying of the toll tax as revised by the Government it was decided that it was unsuitable to introduce such a fresh tax for the present. One municipal councillor observed that if such a tax was levied it would ruin the trade of Broach.

Hot discussion ensued when the question of Gandhi Chhepwad Road was taken up for discussion. The representatives of the said locality were also present and they narrated their difficulties before the House. They appealed the House to redress this grave danger to their building and trade. The President, Sjt. Dinkerrao, spoke at length on this topic and said that the scheme was a huge waste. Mr. Yajnik asked the President to find out as to who was responsible for this huge scandal. The President observed that he was also greatly shocked to see this waste of public money and he assured the house that necessary steps would be taken to stop this huge waste. At last Khan Bahadur Alibhoy E. Patel proposed that the matter be referred to te Public Works Committee for careful inquiry. The committee was asked to take the help of the municipal members of the said locality and to report the matter immediately.

New Morris Eight

The new Morris Eight is having an extremely good reception in all parts of the world, and there appears little doubt that this car with its lively yet economical performance, combined with unusual body space, is fulfilling a genuine demand on the part of overseas motorists.

The following extracts, typical of the comments passed upon the car in many countries, are taken from the "Cape Argus", South Africa:—"The Morris Eight two-seater is the first British 1935 model I have driven. If the improvement in it is followed in the other Morris models, then I think I can predict a good time for Morris dealers during the next twelve months. The Morris Eight two-seater, to my mind, is a very much better car than the 1934 model. Some of its features are definitely big car ones—for instance, there is an electric windscreen wiper and an electric petrol gauge, hydraulic brakes and hydraulic shock absorbers.

"Mr. A. McGee, of Victor Brink (Pty.) Ltd., the Cape Town Morris dealers, invited me to drive a model which had done 900 miles, and most of them during the storm-ridden trip to Port Elizabeth. This car is easy to drive. It has three gears and a sweet clutch, and the air cushions are comfortable. One can snuggle comfortably into the driving seat and feel that the car is at one with you. When I pulled the starting lever I was prepared for a smooth-sounding engine, but I must admit I was surprised at its crisp bark. There is a distinction about it which hinted to me that this car would perform well on the road. It did. Acceleration is good and effortless."

SMOOTH SPEED.

After describing a spell of good hill-climbing, the writer concludes: "On the level the car cruises deftly at 40 to 55, and acceleration up to 50 is easy. I touched 55 nearly all out', but I judged that it had a few more miles in it. I have mentioned these speeds particularly, not only because the car is capable of them but because I liked the way it attained them. There was no jarring vibration; merely a more deeply intoned crisp bark.

"The car is remarkably light to handle, and yet holds the road splendidly at speed or in cornering, while on rough stuff it is stable. I like this car and should not be surprised if it proves to be one of the most popular models Morris has turned out."

Baroda Dec. 16.—An annual grant of Rs. 1,000 to Baroda State Library Conference will be given for next five years.—United Press.

LALIMLI

SPORTS TWEEDS
IN THE MOST UP-TO-DATE ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS
PRICE FROM RS. 2/6 PER YARD
FREE PATTERNS FROM
DEPT. 51
The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS
REPRESENTATIVES CAWNPORE
Messrs. KAPURCHAND & Co.
23, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
433 ipb

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically in 15 minutes. HYDROCELE Without Operation
In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: NATIONAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
7, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.
New Business Completed during 1933
Rs. 1,67,13,162
Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices
Minimum Rates: Maximum Benefits
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 1,15,00,000
LIFE FUND Rs. 2,10,00,000
TOTAL POLICIES in force exceeds Rs. 9,00,00,000
Bombay Branch: National Insurance Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
K. G. DAS & CO., Managers.
FIRE & ACCIDENT RISK covered by
NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Bombay Representatives:—
M. P. GOKALDAS & CO., MULJI JETHA & CO.,
NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Bombay Branch.

"BRIBERY & INTRIGUE" BY ARMAMENT FIRMS

British Economist Demands Enquiry Into Dealings Of "Death Merchants"

Mr. G. D. H. Cole the economist, referred to the "bribery and intrigue" of armament firms in a broadcast on "causes of war" in mail week.

"I believe," he said, "that the nationalisation of the manufacture of armaments and the complete stopping of the international trade in armaments would decrease the amount of military preparation in the world, and therewith make war less likely.

"I feel quite confident on the basis of the evidence that has come out before a whole succession of inquiries, that armament firms go on long way beyond most other firms in using bribery and intrigue in order to induce Governments to buy more of their stuff."

Mr. Cole said he would like to see the entire trade in armaments made a public monopoly under conditions which would stop absolutely all sales of armaments of any foreign country, with only one exception.

"That was, sales specially authorised by the League of Nations in order to help one of its members in resisting an aggressor or sales to the League itself if an international police should be brought into existence."

SWAMI SATYANAND AT SAUGOR

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Dec. 13.

Swami Satyanand of the Calcutta University and the Founder-President of the Hindu Mission, arrived here after completing his work in the United Provinces, yesterday noon from Jhansi, and was well received by the public.

Addressing a public meeting which was presided by Mr. Gopi Lala Shrivastava, Swamiji surveyed every field of social and religious activities and placed before the audience the problems that are facing the Hindus of the present day.

After the meeting he left for Jubbulpore and intends to be at Nagpur on the 17th of Dec. thus completing his C.P. tour.

Baroda Dec. 16.—In Randle Cup Cricket Final G. B. S. Railway Team beat the Police Team by 164 runs.—United Press.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

QUICKLY AND SAFELY ENDS THE DISCOMFORT AND DANGER OF A COLD IN THE HEAD

First thing every morning put a drop of "VAPEX" on your handkerchief and breathe the germicidal vapour.

Of All Chemists.

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

B. A. NATH & Co.,

3, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CASTOPHENE CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE ACTS GENTLY LIKE NATURE

CASTOPHENE MFG., CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

30 Krishna Pens OFFERED FREE AS PRIZES FOR PARTICULARS APPLY LAHORE STATIONERY MART ANARKALI LAHORE.

Our South African Letter

Anti-Gandhi Propaganda Abroad

South African Press Boosts J. P. C. Scheme

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25.

South African newspapers published the summary of the Report of he Parliamentary Joint Committee under glaring headlines such as "Great plan for India's future, "More safeguards in Report on India" and the comments of the Indian newspapers under headings "India in turmoil over Reform proposals, scathing articles by Hindu press," "Disappointment in India," etc. The peculiar feature of the messages from London and Calcutta is that the correspondents attempt to convey the idea to the world that while the Hindu press is exceptionally critical, the Mohammedan press regard the proposals as a reasonable compromise.

"A STEP FORWARD IN INDIA."

All the local daily papers and the "Sunday Times" have commented sympathetically on the Report, and there is nothing to be astonished at that, as they are mostly spoon-fed by the newspapers in Great Britain.

"The Rand Daily Mail" considers the proposals as a step forward in India and says as follows: "The report, indeed, marks definite progress towards the realisation of the ideal of Indian self-Government. It will, however, be bitterly criticised on the grounds that it goes too far and does not go far enough. Indian politicians demand nothing less than full and immediate Dominion Status, for which their country is at the moment conspicuously unfitted....."

"The Star" quotes the ideal of Gladstone which says: "Our title to be in India depends on a first condition that our being there is profitable to the Indian nation, and on a second condition, that we can make them see and understand it to be profitable" and says that "the British policy in India has ultimately and in the main been guided by it. It shines visibly, though by no means brilliantly, through the report of the Joint Select Committee." It declares: "The replacement of the British Communal Award by an agreement between the parties in India would imply a larger measure of genuine self-government and unity for India than any that can be conferred by the British Parliament."

"Sunday Times" publishes a cartoon depicting an Indian waiter and British butler and makes them to converse as under:

CURRY OR HOTCH-POTCH

John Bull (sniffing blandly): Good, isn't it?

India: In parts.

In an editorial entitled "Solving the Empire's most difficult problem," this weekly newspaper criticises the attitude of the Churchill group and says that the conservative die-hards are playing directly into the hands of their pet enemies, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya. Commenting on the unfavourable reception accorded to the Report in India, it reminds the Indian commentators that their communal differences constitute the main and insuperable bar for the present to the granting of complete Home Rule. It is certain, argues the paper, that the Hiudus and Muslims would be incapable of reaching an agreement regarding such a complete self-government and in the circumstances, it declares that the report of the Joint Select Committee is a middle course and a reasonable compromise.

KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ SINGH'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, the Agent-General for India in the Union, expresses disappointment at the reactionary tendencies of the report of the Joint Committee. He correctly predicted that the proposals would be undoubtedly with opposition in India and pointed out that "inspite of communal differences, all sections of educated Indians—Muslims, Hindus or Christians—are one in demanding a very substantial measure of reform." He says that the Die-hards have scored a victory. He also thinks that "if some solution is found in the near future to the communal problem, not even the most militant die-hard can stop the progress of India to full Dominion Status within the lifetime of many of us."

ELECTED ASSEMBLIES, A MOCKERY.

Your correspondent has contributed an article to the local press from the nationalist point of view. He says in the course of the article as follows: "The report, it is said, is an immense step towards the self-government for India, but to a student of affairs in India, well-versed with the pledges of the British Government, progress of events and the tremendous political consciousness of the Indian world, it would appear nothing but a political betrayal, unprecedented in the British history. The safeguards in the new Reforms have taken such an agressive form that they reduce the status of the elected assemblies to a mockery, pure and simple, naked and unequivocal. The Governor-General and the Governors will be allowed to do anything, and everything inspite of the unanimous demand of the elected bodies."

ANTI-GANDHI PROPAGANDA.

The Calcutta correspondent of "The Sunday Express" has indulged in attack to defaming Gandhiji in South Africa. His message quotes the comments of "Forward" the Calcutta Congress daily, refers to the attitude of the Monammedan press which, according to him, regards the proposals as a reasonable compromise and instantly starts to attack Mahatmaji in the following scurrilous manner:

"Gandhi won't talk

"Mahatma Gandhi refuses to comment on the Indian Report, indicating that after his retirement from the Congress, he has nothing to say that he has already said on various occasions. His attitude surprises nobody.

"For a considerable time it has been noticeable that the Mahatma's influence is decreasing more and more, and it is said to be on the verge of almost vanishing completely.

"They call him to-day a 'compromising clown, and opportunist hembog who starts with great vigour to do immense things but retires as soon as the first serious obstacles cross his path.

"When Gandhi starts to-day one of his favourite hunger demonstrations, the Indian public does not take a great interest in it, and strangely enough, they learn about 'it' and him; only through the reports of the foreign press.

"His self-sacrifices fail to make the wanted impression now, because the simple Indian native has no comprehension of such demonstrations when they are connected with permanent publicity in the form of newspaper interviews, press photos and news reels for European movies.

"Therefore Gandhi is no more an important factor with which the British Government has to reckon at the present juncture."

From this detailed piece of cable news, India will realise that there are several elements working even in India whose main concern is to harm the cause of India and paint her greatest leader of the modern age in the blackest of colours.

WORKERS MUST MOBILISE AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

The Minimum That Indian Labour Can Do Is To Support Policy Of Rejection, Urges Ruikar

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, M. A. LL. B Vice President All-India Trade Union Congress Nagpur, writes:—

It is reported in the press that the Council of the N. F. of Trades Unions is going to meet during Xmas at Nagpur, mainly to consider the report of the J. P. C. The policy which the Federation will ultimately adopt regarding the J. P. C. Report requires to be closely watched.

Up to this time, two of the leading lights of the Federation have publicly expressed their views. Mr. N. M. Joshi has openly expressed himself to be in favour of modification of the J. P. C. Report and has expressed his gratitude to the Labour Members of the Committee for their valiant fight for India's Freedom! Mr. Joshi, an honest Moderate as he is, does not stand for the rejection of the J. P. C. Report; but clearly holds the views which were recently so forcefully voiced by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayaker.

NATION HAS REJECTED IT

The Nation, however, stands clearly for the unequivocal policy of rejection of the White Paper and much more so, of the J. P. C Report. The Indian National Congress has once more unequivocally reiterated this policy. Then, is the Federation going to run counter to the wishes of the Nation and again approach White Hall and Simla, with a beggars bowl in its hand? Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Federation, contested the last Assembly Elections on the ticket of rejecting the White Paper. He has also expressed his views on the J. P. C. Report; but it is not clear whether he stands for the rejection of the J. P. C. Report or agrees with his Moderate colleague, Mr. N. M. Joshi, for insisting upon modification of the J. P. C. Report. A political quick change Artist as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is, one is not sure of his future policy. Then one of the Vice-Presidents of the Federation, Rao Saheb Fulley, is it is reported in the run for the nomination in the Assemoly on behalf of Labour. His views on the J. P. C. Report are still unknown; but he was a strong supporter of the Congress in the Assembly Elections. There is a grave danger therefore that the Federation in its next Council meeting may adopt a policy which runs counter to the declared wishes of the Nation.

APPEAL TO GIRI AND KALAPPA

Fourtunately for the nation, Mr. Giri—who has been recently elected to the Assembly on the Congress Ticket of rejecting the White Paper and therefore also of the J. P. C. Report, is still there in the Federation. Our friend Mr. Kalappa who also holds the same views is there to strengthen the hands of Mr. Giri. Is it therefore too much to expect that our friends Messrs. Giri and Kalappa should attend the next meeting of the Federation? The influence which our friends Messrs Giri and Kalappa hold in the Federation is immense, and if they are loyal to the Congress Programme of rejection of the J. P. C. Report, they have to try their utmost to see that the Federation does not in the name of Labour, adopt a policy which will enable Sir Samuel Hoare, to show to the world that Indian Labour does not stand for rejecting the J. P. C. Report.

WORKERS MUST ALSO REJECT

Indian Labour has been the greatest loser, in the J. P. C. Report; and the political issue which confronts us to day is of vital importance to Indian Labour too. The minimum that Indian Labour can do is to support the policy of rejection of the J. P. C. Report. I hope that my appeal to my esteemed friends Messrs. Giri and Kalappa, to adopt the minimum policy of rejecting the J. P. C. Report, in the Federation will not fall on deaf ears. I have also to appeal to all Trade Unions in India and the Working Class to hold mass meetings all over India and to pass resolutions supporting the policy of rejecting the J. P. C. Report and thus make it clear beyond doubt that no constitution, foisted upon India from Whitehall will ever be acceptable to the Indian working class. The danger of the Federation going against the policy of rejection of the J. P. C. Report is very real and it is time for the various Trade Unions and the working class to bestir themselves in good time.

Villager Duped By Talk Of Amnesty?

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

That the Viceroy was paying a visit to Lahore Central Jail and that he would grant an amnesty to 200 prisoners was the interesting ruse played upon a Sikh villager who came to interview his brother who is undergoing a life sentence. The villager states that a young man met him and giving this news demanded Rs. 100 for the same. The villager paid Rs. 7 in cash with a promise to pay the balance surely on December. 15. He was, however, disillusioned by the Jail officials whom he approached and lodged a complaint to the Police who are investigating.—United Press.

A MERRY XMAS

AND HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL

Remember Your Friends and don't let them Forget You!

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS

will keep you always in the softest corner of their hearts.

You cannot find a better place for magnificently coloured and charming varities than

Tarachand Pursram

63, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "BRILLIANCY."

SPECIALISTS in PEARLS and DIAMONDS. MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD and SILVER SMITHS.

Telephone: No. 20289.

Active all day— AND GROWING, TOO!

Children thrive on the *extra* nourishment HORLICK'S gives

IT'S healthy and natural for children to be always active, never still: but they use up a tremendous amount of energy. Their food not only has to supply this energy, but also provide the nourishment they need for growing.

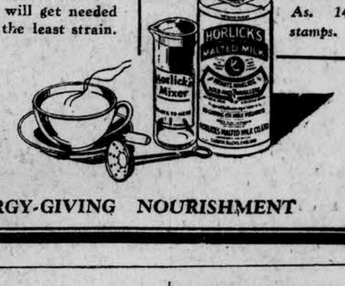
The risk is that either growth or strength may suffer. To prevent them from outgrowing their strength and becoming "delicate", doctors know that children *must* have ample supplies of both energy-providing and body-building foods.

Here Horlick's is the greatest help. A cup of Horlick's once or twice a day added to a child's ordinary diet gives just what is needed: a generous supply of the energy-food an active youngster requires and, in addition, plenty of body-building nourishment of the kind needed for steady, sturdy growth.

Horlick's is extremely easy to digest—*all* its goodness is turned into nourishment. It is particularly valuable after illness, when the weakened system will get needed strength without the least strain.

What HORLICK'S is

HORLICK'S contains all the goodness of rich, full-cream cow's milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It contains no starch. Besides a due proportion of body-building protein, it is rich in maltose and dextrin—pure energy-foods in the most easily assimilated form. Horlick's is 100 per cent nourishment—no waste matter. Children love it, and it is always perfectly safe. Completely soluble, it is easily prepared, hot or cold: it is particularly nice when made with the Horlick's Mixer, obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.



HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

—100 PER CENT ENERGY-GIVING NOURISHMENT

INDIA'S REAL PROBLEM

Not Solved By J. P. C. Report

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The "New Leader" writes:—

Mr. Baldwin asked the Conservative Party Conference on Tuesday to accept the proposed Constitution for India "or risk losing India in two generations."

'Who' is to lose India?

The British worker does not own India. It is the British financier who owns India, and it is the British upper classes who benefit through the well-paid jobs which India provides for their younger sons.

The British worker suffers by the exploitation of India. He is thrown out of a job whilst the British capitalist employs the ill-paid labour of India to produce cheap goods to capture the markets.

But Mr. Baldwin is talking nonsense. The British financiers will "lose" India whatever happens to the India Constitution.

It is an unreal battle which is being fought out in the Conservative Party.

Neither Mr. Baldwin nor Mr. Winston Churchill want the Indian people to govern themselves. Mr. Baldwin is cleverer in hiding his purpose. His Constitution would allow a fragment of the Indian people to vote and a fraction of Indian representatives to sit in powerless Parliaments.

The power over law and order, finance, trade, and the armed forces would remain in British hands. That ought to be enough for Mr. Baldwin, or even Mr. Churchill; but the Constitution actually gives the Viceroy and the Governors-General power to veto anything else which they do not like.

ADDITIONAL BARRIER

The new status given to the Princes in the National Government of India is an additional barrier against any possibility of the Indian people using the Constitution in their own interests.

The British Parliament will spend the next few months in constructing a paper Constitution for India which the workers and peasants will sweep away long before Mr Baldwin's two generations have passed.

Speed the day!

BRITISH WAR ON IRISH SWEEP

£60,000 Worth Tickets Held Up

Over £60,000 worth of Irish Sweepstake tickets on the Grand National, packed in two large trunks addressed to an English town, were seized by Ulster police when they held up a car which had crossed the Free State border.

The car is said to have been heading for Belfast, where the trunks were to be shipped by the night boat to Heysham, Lancs.

Two men were detained and handed over to the Customs authorities at Newry, but later released.

All the seized tickets were in envelopes bearing British stamps and addressed to various centres throughout the world. Instructions printed in the language of the country for which they were intended were included.

Daily hauls of sweepstake tickets are being made by the Belfast Post Office officials.

One man learned that his mail, containing £1,000 worth of tickets, had been detained.

How many people can truthfully say they are fit? So many are satisfied to call partial health being "well." Yet they are constantly having "off days"—attacks of depression, listlessness, headache, biliousness, and the like. The cause? Constipation—either known or unsuspected. Doctors say that 90 per cent. of the people suffer from it.

MEDILAX
makes all the difference

You can't feel anything BUT fit if you take 'Medilax.' You'll never be low spirited and you'll never suffer from lack of energy, either physical or mental. Containing 16 ingredients, 'Medilax' is the most effective yet ONE OF THE GENTLEST LAXATIVE MEDICINES IN THE WORLD. It gives COMPLETE cleansing without pain.

THESE PEOPLE KNOW THE WORTH OF 'MEDILAX.'

"I tried every medicine under the sun. Now I always use 'Medilax' and my health is definitely proved." (G.H.V.)

"Nothing was any good to me until I tried 'Medilax.' It has proved completely successful." (Mrs. V.)

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay.

Compounded according to medical formula in the laboratories of:
SAVORY & MOORE LTD.,
Chemists to The King,
143, New Bond Street, London, England.

SOUND LUNGS

Pulmovigor, a scientific tonic a soothing, powerful cure for all lung troubles. Absolutely harmless and can be recommended for even the slightest cases for children as well as elders.

Pulmovigor cannot be imitated. Insist upon seeing the trade mark.

PULMOVIGOR

Rs. 2-12-0 per bottle of 10 oz.

MALGHAM BROS
19, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Dec	22 Dec
Nagato Maru	5901	17 Dec	25 Dec.
*Anyo Maru	9300	30 Dec.	11 Jan.
Toyama Maru	7090	15 Jan	21 Jan
Lisbon Maru	7053	16 Jan	20 Jan

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10500	24 Dec.
Terukuni Maru	12000	5 Jan.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	29 Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	31 Dec.

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	9 Jan
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 Jan

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	19 Jan
Hikawa Maru	11600	4 Feb.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Constructive Criticism Of Gondal Administration

Mr. Kothari's Appeal To Maharajah To Remove Discontent By Lifting Ban On Public Meetings And Newspapers

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has issued a statement to the press on the subject of the booklet "Sir Bhagvatsinghji's 50 years' rule" published by the Gondal People's Committee. In the course of the statement he says:—

To-day when the Maharaja of Gondal is being presented an address printed on a gold plate and contained in a very precious gold casket, on the occasion of his golden jubilee at Gondal, thousands of people in Kathiawar and outside, must be reading with deep interest the booklet of 120 pages published by the Gondal Praja Samiti, as also statements about it in the Press. The booklet is a reliable and elaborate compilation of unassailable facts and unchallengeable figures and contain a fair, comprehensive and critical survey of Maharaja's fifty years' rule, by Samiti's energetic Secretary Shri Kakalbhai Kothari.

SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION

The Gondal Praja Samiti has really made the booklet a splendid contribution towards awakening the public of Kathiawar States to the real situation as it prevails in the Gondal State under the much-talked of enlightened rule of the present Maharaja Sir Bhagvatsinghji.

One reads first two or three pages and immediately feels inclined, nay, induced, to go through the whole book and at the end feels really enlightened about the various aspects of the rule.

The booklet generously gives credit to the Maharaja where it is really due and with characteristic precision expresses a complete and constructive criticism of certain aspects of his rule as a result of which people generally suffer hardships and humiliation.

INTERESTING FEATURES.

The features which compel strong criticism particularly when the claim is made on behalf of Maharaja that his is an enlightened rule are the following:

His is a purely personal rule.

During the last 50 years inspite of awakened consciousness of his people, he has not so far seen his way to introduce representative institutions leading to responsible government. There is no legislative council and one wonders that there are not even the municipalities on popular and elective basis. The so-called municipalities in Gondal, Dhoraji, Upleta and Bhayavadar are like so many petty departments of the State, mainly run by the official presidents according to rules laid down by the State. People have absolutely no voice in the management of the affairs.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Public meetings are prohibited since 1924. Some local newspapers have been ordered to stop publication and as many as 13 newspapers published in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Ranpur and Rajkot have been prohibited entry into the State.

One could believe that in a State where the land revenue assessment is neither high nor heavy compared to what obtains in most of the States in Kathiawar and where even during periods of high prices of agricultural products there was no revision and increase in the assessment, the system of compulsory labour and heavy fines for petty defaults should prevail and persist. The agriculturists under the present practice have either to give the labour or pay in cash.

The general trade in Gondal does not show any progress whatsoever and this is mainly due, I believe, to the highly objectionable system of the most of the trade by monopolies which is in vogue in Gondal State since a long time.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

In a State with a population of over two lakhs and an annual income of over 78 lakhs, it is really very sad and astounding that the State should be spending only something like Rs. 1,30,000 annually over one of the important nation-building subjects like Education. It may be noted that out of this small amount something like Rs. 30,000 is spent on the education of nearly 25 Girasia boys, and what remains is spent for thousands of boys and girls of classes and masses.

Maharaja has received high education in England and is himself a man of erudition. One therefore naturally feels pained to know that in the whole State there are not adequate facilities for the spread of secondary education. There is only one High School in Gondal. In Dhoraji there was none. People wanted and asked for it, but the State would not come forward. Some influential collected funds to the tune of about a lakh and a half and started a national High school. It worked independently for some time and thereafter was taken over by the State and its large funds are also with the State from which the institution is now run.

Upleta with its expending area and population of 13,404 and Bhayavadar with a population of little over 7,000 do need schools for Secondary education; but so far as it seems, theirs is a cry in the wilderness.

FLEA FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

While the Maharaja is known to be spending several lakhs every year on P.W.D., particularly on trunk roads and pucca roads, connecting villages and public buildings, one wonders that he does not yet realise the supreme need of affording enough facilities for higher education to his people by establishing high schools in principal towns, and middle schools in populated villages with hostels attached to them, and also by granting scholarships and freeships where necessary.

Let us hope, however, that on this occasion among many other things which are pressed for his special attention, he will do all that is needful for the educational uplift of his people.

POOR MEDICAL AID.

Another highly regrettable fact is that the State is spending only little over Rs. 27,000 per year on the medical department. It spends about Rs. 4,400 over the provision of medicine and instrument for over a population of 2 lakhs.

The Maharaja himself is known to be a medical man with English Degrees and it is really regrettable that he has not so far seen his way to make necessary provision for the general health of his people.

LEGITIMATE CRITICISM.

In conclusion I must gladly and gratefully appreciate the notable services which Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari and the Gondal People's Committee assisted by Sjt. Venilal Buch have done both to the Maharaja and to over two lakhs of people of Gondal, by a just, legitimate and highly constructive criticism of various important phases of administration of the Maharaja on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his fifty years' rule.

Let me sincerely hope that the Maharaja will take this criticism in the perfectly cordial spirit in which it is offered and feel persuaded to take immediate and effective measures in removing the defects in the administration and the consequent discontent and eventually bringing about a state of mutual trust and goodwill between himself and the people.

LIFT THAT BAN.

Let me also hope that he will welcome this clean and comprehensive criticism rather than put a ban on it and in a statesmanlike or sportsmanlike spirit immediately abolish monopolies of trade, lift ban on public meetings and on 13 newspapers.

DRINK MORE FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

Save 4 labels from 1lb. tins

AND GET THIS VACUUM FLASK FREE

You're looking different. You're feeling different once you've started drinking Fry's *4 Foods in 1*. Chock-full of energy all day. Sleeping like a top all night. This famous tonic food-drink is doing you a power of good. And when you reach your fourth 1 lb. tin you'll get this useful gift from Fry's. A splendid British-made Vacuum Flask to keep your *4 Foods in 1* steaming-hot or ice-cold as you prefer. Send in four *complete* labels from 1 lb. tins of the *4 foods* (or an equivalent number of labels from smaller tins) and the Vacuum Flask will be yours.

THIS OFFER CLOSES ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

Send your labels in a sealed, stamped envelope together with your name and address to the nearest of these addresses:

● WILSON & CO., P.O. BOX 2, Madras; ● CAMA NORTON & CO., 23 Medows Street, Bombay; ● NUSSERWANJEE & CO., Machi Miani Road, Karachi; ● SHIMWELL & BROS. (CALCUTTA) LTD., P.O. Box 2, Calcutta.

When It Is Crime To Replace Tractor For Plough

It Drives People Off Land They Lived In For Centuries Says Andrews

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Dinabandhu C. F. Andrews writes in yesterday's Harijan:

The Mail Boat, s.s. "Karapara" was making its way slowly forward, calling at all the East African ports. At Lorenzo Marques, a commercial traveller from America got on board, who was going out to Inda, later on, but was leaving the "Karapara" at Mombasa in order to sell Ford Tractors in Kenya and Uganda.

His next halting place would be Bombay. From there, he wanted to cross India and start selling his Ford Tractors in Calcutta.

We fell into conversation, somewhere between Beira and Mozambique, and we had many interesting talks before the steamer reached Mombasa.

"What are you going to sell Ford Tractors for, in Calcutta?" I asked him.

He told me, with some pride, that one of his tractors could plough up as many acres, in half a day, as the ordinary plough with bullock would take weeks to accomplish.

"Yes," I said to him, "I know all about that: for I had to use a Ford Tractor myself once in a flooded area, where the cattle had nearly all been drowned, or lost by flood, and the land was getting caked hard by the burning sun".

This interested the American commercial traveller immensely, and he was eager to know where the place was, so that he might go and get some orders for his Ford Tractors.

While I told him the name of the place, which was in North Bengal, I also told him the story of what had happened on that occasion. This area between Santahar and Potisar was 1,500 square miles in extent, and it was absolutely necessary to get the part, where I was working, ploughed over before the soil became too hard. I had gone out one morning, after a slight fall of rain, on a day when the land was in an ideal state for ploughing, and as I looked round from a small piece of rising ground, over miles and miles of country, I could see only six ploughs engaged in the work!

FLOOD HAVOC SEQUEL

When I asked the villagers what had happened, I was told that the flood had done such damage to the cattle that only a few oxen were available.

It seems to be a hopeless situation, since the ground was becoming as hard as bricks under the burning heat of the sun and the ploughing work had to be finished quickly.

So we got a Ford Tractor down from Calcutta, and, with a discharrow instead of a plough, it cut through the black soil on the surface at a tremendous pace without going too deep. The work was rushed through in a marvellously short time. The villagers flocked to see the new monster at work, demolishing the surface. They could get no work to do themselves, however, because the machine only needed two mechanics to keep it going.

"THOSE WONDERFUL DEEDS"

The Commercial traveller's eyes glistened as I told about these wonderful deeds of the 'Ford Tractor'. He had hardly noticed my last significant sentence!

But when I went on to tell the story of what happened later, he listened much more carefully and remained thoughtful. I told him how the landlords of the district wanted me to leave the Ford ploughing work in the future, Tractor with them, for the the burning heat of the sun and and not to send it back to Calcutta.

"No", I replied, "certainly no! On no account would I do such a thing! Just for this flood disaster, it had its use; but when the oxen are restored and normal times come back again. . . ."

"What then?" asked the commercial traveller eagerly.

"Why, then," I replied, "I should have no use for the Ford Tractor! It would turn out at least 50 families off the land, who are now healthily employed. It would drive them into the Jute Mill close to Calcutta. Can you contemplate a worse fate than that?"

This last question I put to the Commercial traveller, while we were seated alone on the deck. He looked into the calm blue sea, through which we were slowly making our way. Everything was quiet except for the swish of the water, as we went forward. It was a time for confidences, and he turned to me.

"GOT A CONSCIENCE"

"No, Sir!" he said, "I've got a conscience! And I must confess to you that, when sometime ago I saw the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley, where the Chinese villagers are growing rice, I felt it would be a crime to introduce Ford Tractors there!"

"Well," I said to him, "the valley of the Ganges is as thickly populated as the valley of the Yang-Tse-Kiang: would you be ready to introduce your tractors there?"

"No," he said, "You've convinced me. I have been a commercial traveller in Russia and have gone as far as Siberia. That is quite a different proposition, for, the population is so thin on the land that the soil goes half-cultivated or not cultivated at all. But no one can beat the hand cultivation of the valleys of China and India; and to drive the people of the land, who have lived there for centuries, would be nothing less than a crime."

During talks like these on the Indian Ocean, between Africa and India, I learnt many things; but the one thing which clung most of all to my mind, so that I have repeated it again and again, was this conversation with the commercial traveller, whose one object in life was to sell Ford Tractors.—United Press.

"EXTRADITION REFUSED ON POLITICAL GROUNDS"

Baroda Officer's Evidence In Manibanu Kidnapping Case

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 13.

The Manibanu Kidnapping Case was resumed before the Baroda City Sessions Judge, Mr. Sahebzada.

Witness Bhupatsingh Hababhai of Umarda of Bhavnagar State, examined by prosecution counsel, stated that he knew Manibanu. She had been to his home from Limbda, which is three miles away from Umarda. She came in a bullock cart at about midnight with one Ali, a sepoy, and after staying for one night she went back to Limbda.

Witness further questioned stated that inquiring from the girl he came to know that she was a mistress of the Thakore of Sihora.

There was no cross-examination. As the witness had stated that he had asked Ali as to who the girl was, the judge asked why he asked the girl again. The witness said that he asked her to know as to who she was and the girl replied that she was the mistress of the Thakore of Sihora. Witness stated that he had not received any intimation about the girl beforehand from Limbda.

FOZDAR'S EVIDENCE

Babusing Bahadursingh, C.I.D., Fozdar, when examined by the prosecution counsel, stated that he was engaged in the inquiry of this case from 16-6-33, and went on 21-6-33 to Ahmedabad to search certain accused. When he was at the residence of Nasarwanjee Palanjee Patel, father of the girl, on 21-6-33, accused No. 3 and his servant Ali came in a carriage. Witness ascertaining that the man was Dhanjishaw, he went away and after taking help of Ahmedabad police arrested Dhanjishaw and Ali. He was present at the time of "punchnama."

Cross-examined by Mr. V. Pradhan on behalf of accused No. 3 witness stated that he was remaining in the court to help prosecution in the case.

"ON POLITICAL GROUNDS"

Next day Mr. K. R. Anjaria, Baroda Extradition Officer, was examined. Witness stated that the Thakore of Sihora was immune from any criminal proceedings and hence his extradition was refused on political grounds. As the Kathiawar Agency refused extradition of Jorarsingh and Alibhai Jamal, their proceedings were dropped by Baroda Government.

Cross-examined on behalf of accused No. 1 and 2, witness stated that the extradition of accused No. 1 and 2 was asked for under section 366 read with 109, after prima-facie case was made. Cross-examined on behalf of accused No. 3, witness stated that as the Kathiawar Agency had refused to extradite Jorarsingh and Ali Jamal, Baroda Government did not press the matter. Witness when again cross-examined on behalf of accused No. 1 and 2, stated that there was no reference in the order whether the Thakore of Sihora could be examined as a witness or not.

Three others witnesses were further examined by the prosecution.

The prosecution wanted to summon certain witnesses but the judge disallowed it stating that as previously arranged between him and the prosecution counsel, the prosecution case should be over to-day.

Defence Counsel Mr. Dolatray also requested the court to finish the prosecution as early as possible to avoid further delay. Therefore the prosecution case closed yesterday.

Case was adjourned at this stage.

An Insurance against Nervous and Physical Debility and An Assurance of Healthiness

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar, Kathiawar,
Bombay Office:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

7 YEARS' JAIL FOR LOPPING OFF EARS

SUKKUR, Dec. 14.

How a desperado panthered upon a woman and lopped off her ears for the sake of ear-rings was narrated in the Sessions Court at Sukkur.

The Judge characterised the crime as heinous and passed a deterrent sentence of seven years on the accused who in his statement said that he on the day of the crime got no opportunity to mint money, therefore he got desperate and cut off the ears of the woman.

The earless woman was present in the court and aroused much sympathy from the audience.—United Press.

ENROLMENT OF NEW CONGRESS MEMBERS

B. P. C. C. Issues Statement Regarding Qualifications And Rights

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following communique regarding the enrolment of new Congress members:—

"The constitution of the Indian National Congress was drastically changed at the last session of the Congress. Certain portions of the Constitution came into operation almost immediately after the session and for the rest of the constitution, certain transitory provisions have been made. What is of immediate importance is the changes made in the provisions governing the primary, i.e., four-anna membership of the Congress.

It must be remembered that the primary membership of every member has lapsed with the last session of the Congress and unless it is forthwith renewed in terms of the New Constitution, no one is a duly qualified member. The new membership enrolled now and hereafter shall terminate with the next session of the Congress, which will be some time in February 1936.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Any person over the age of 18 years who believes in Article I, namely, that the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) by all peaceful and legitimate means, shall be entitled to be a Congress member on making a written declaration to that effect on a prescribed form. It must, however, be noted that no person shall be a member of more than one primary committee at the same time.

The Khaddar Clause in the old constitution that required a member to be a habitual wearer of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar to acquire a right of vote at the Congress meetings and elections has been removed, so far as it applied to the primary members. What is required of a primary member under the New Constitution is the acceptance of Art. I. of the Constitution and nothing else. With this qualification, every primary member can enjoy all the rights of membership including the right to vote.

IMMEDIATE ENROLMENT

The specimens of the new application and certificate forms have been circularised to all the District Congress Committees in the city, and the enrolment of the new members shall start immediately. These forms are printed in Hindi for all the wards, to maintain uniformity, and also with a view to train voters in the essential knowledge of the national language. It is the duty of every Congressman to go to the ward committee's office at once, and renew his membership.

Of course, efforts will be made by ward committees to send volunteers round, with application forms, but nobody should wait for this. The best and the most expeditious course will be to enrol at the office of the district committee. After the enrolment has been duly registered at the primary committee's office, a membership certificate shall be issued to every member. A member has to possess this certificate till the next session of the Congress, and carry it to meetings and elections where he is expected to vote.

Loss of such a certificate due to any reasons ought to be immediately communicated to the committee of origin. Since the quota of delegation to the next Congress as well as that of membership of the Provincial Congress Committee, is to be fixed on the basis of the members enrolled in each ward, it is highly essential that we should have as many members as we can make.

EXERCISE OF VOTE

Under Art V. of the Constitution no member shall be entitled to exercise his vote at any election unless he has been continuously on a Congress register for six months prior to the date of the election. This provision will come into operation from the a period of at least six months for voting at any meeting or election after that date, a member will have to show that he was on the Congress register for a period of at least six months continuously. For elections or meetings occurring before the 1st of July 1935, this provision will not apply. It must be noted that to be a fully qualified voter, one must be on the Congress register on the 1st of January 1935 at the latest. We must, therefore, carry on the enrolment work with the utmost possible expedition.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The above qualifications will suffice for members who want to qualify themselves as voters only. But to be eligible for election to an office or to membership of any Congress Committee (Executive), a candidate besides being a voter must be a habitual wearer wholly of Khaddar; and he must have performed some manual labour continuously for six months immediately before the date of nomination for election, on behalf of or for the Congress, equal in value to 500 yards per month of well-spun yarn of over ten counts, and in time to 8 hours per month. The forms of aceptable labour alternative to spinning as prescribed by the Working Committee are: (1) Ginning, (2) Carding, (3) Weaving, (4) Dyeing, (5) Tailoring, (6) Knitting, (7) Carpentry, (8) Smithy, (9) Building work, (10) Nursing (11) Distributing on foot medical aid in villages (12) Hawking khadi and the products of village industries (13) Messengers' work done on foot, Scavenging, (15) Undertaking sanitary measures like cleaning of tanks, wells, etc.

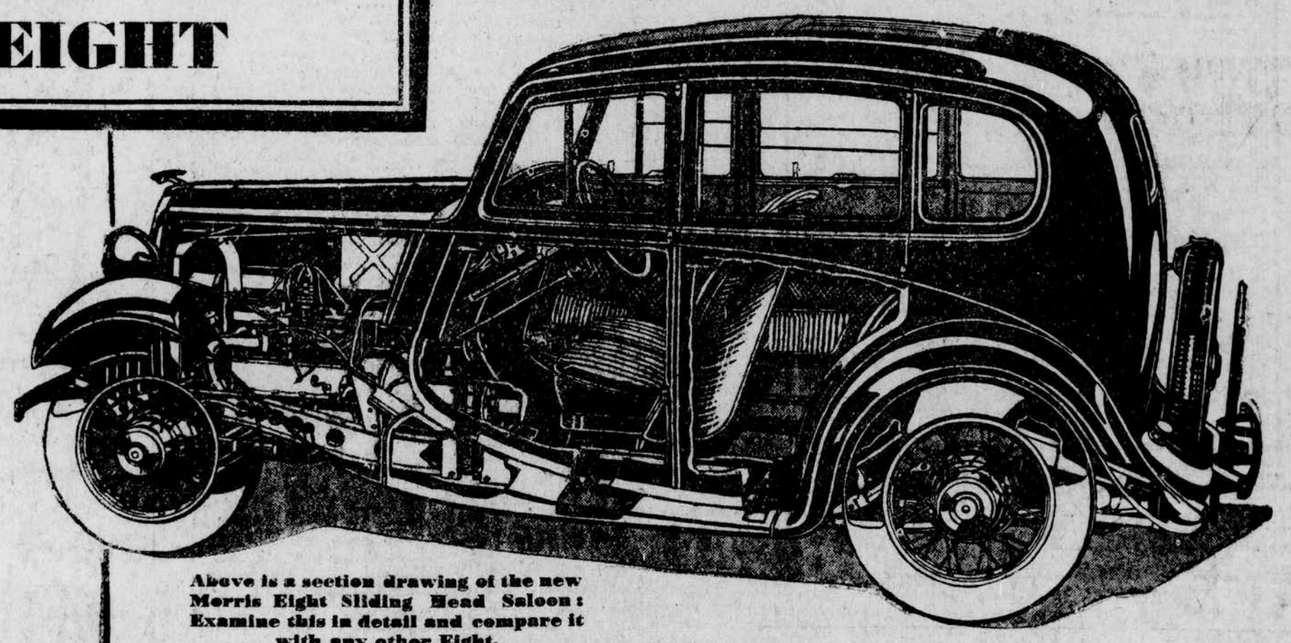
MANUAL LABOUR

The above provision of the Constitution makes it obligatory on all candidates for the election of representative posts in the Congress organisations, to perform some kind of manual labour and members must start acquiring this qualification by the 1st of January 1935, at the latest, since this provision will come into operation from the 1st of July 1935. The Provincial Congress Committee will maintain a register in which manual labour will have to be noted.

We earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers, and thereby help the B. P. C. C. in the great work of reconstruction which is our common responsibility."

THIS IS THE NEW MORRIS EIGHT

The Wonder Car of 1935



Above is a section drawing of the new Morris Eight Sliding Head Saloon: Examine this in detail and compare it with any other Eight.

French Motor Car Co., Ltd. Bombay.

M. I. I. No 1

SOLVING STUDENTS' PROBLEM

Ramkrishna Ashram Needs Funds To Enlarge Activities

Swami Bhaveshananda, President, Ramakrishna Ashram, Rajkot, Kathiawar, writes:—

The students' problem is one of the biggest problems which has confronted the best minds of our country to-day.

The Ramkrishna Mission for a decade past took up the question and are trying to give it a shape through its educational centres at Madras, Calcutta and Vaidnath—run on the line of ancient Gurukul—coupled with the spirit of Service and Brotherhood.

"Three years ago a humble beginning was made at Rajkot, in Kathiawar, by opening a Vidyarthi Bhuvan there. Numbers of students are every year seeking for fresh admission in the Bhuvan, but all are practically getting disappointed for want of accommodation. A dormitory for the students, at the cost of Rs. 4,000/ least, is the most pressing need for the institution to-day. The authorities are contemplating also to develop it into a Residential High School provided sufficient funds (say Rs. 30,00) are forthcoming.

"I send out this appeal to those who really believe in India's regeneration through moulding the life of Indian youths on the basis of Gurukul. Contributions however small will be thankfully received and acknowledged."

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8.)

then the Government will not hesitate to accept it, as against that of the one proposed by the members of the India Defence League. This amendment hurts nobody and it does not make the slightest difference in the practical operation of the proposed new India Act. It, however, might help to weaken the united national opposition in India to the Government and might even bring about a split among Indians by some Indian politicians becoming pro-Labourites. The whole Parliamentary performance of the next week is, therefore, a set stage to make an empty show of British democracy.

Queen's Hall Meeting

The meeting of the Council of Conservative Party held on Tuesday at the Queen's Hall establishes two important facts. The proceedings of the meeting show that the Select Committee Report has now become practically the steel frame for the new India Act which will be supported by the Government followers and by the Labour Opposition. Sir Austin Chamberlain at the Queen's Hall meeting said that the present position of the Governors in the provinces and of the Viceroy was really not secured against any united revolt of his Ministers and that "under the proposed Constitution he (the Governor and the Viceroy) would find new aid brought to him and a new spirit for all those things for which he stood as the representative of the King Emperor." Sir Austen clearly explained that he was now converted to the opinion of supporting the Government instead of opposing or embarrassing it because certain weaknesses of the present position of the British rulers in India had been borne upon him and, therefore, he realised that the new Act was to remove these weaknesses. But the blunt truth was spoken by Lord Salisbury who had already announced that what was described in the Joint Committee's Report as Self-Government for India was nothing but ludicrous. Sir Austin had, therefore, no alternative but to be candid within the four walls of the Queen's Hall and to assure his Conservative colleagues that the Government was not giving self-government to the people of India but "if they succeeded in giving to the Indian people a reasonable measure of satisfaction, then India would again assist Great Britain in the coming war as she did in the past wars."

Australia's Threat

During the week there has been another indication from Australia of British Imperialism coming into conflict with yet another Dominion. Australia for all practical purposes is nothing but a Continent of British citizens living abroad and there has, therefore, always been abundant mutual goodwill on both sides to preserve the imperialist tie between the ruling sections in both countries. However, economic conditions and capitalist rivalries prevent this from happening. Australia agreed to submit to certain restrictions on her food trade with Great Britain in order to permit the latter to increase her own agricultural activities and products. However, now suddenly Great Britain has informed Australia that she desires to exercise her powers further to restrict the food trade of Australia and New Zealand in order to give accommodation to trade from Argentine, Chile, Denmark, Holland and other food countries which are not within the Empire. Australia considers this as a breach of faith and has threatened to curtail her purchases from Great Britain. On the other hand, if Britain attempts further to curtail the food imports from the foreign countries these foreign countries have threatened to cut down supply of British goods. Also British capitalists themselves have invested large sums of moneys in ranches, ships, etc. to make profits out of foreign countries. They would naturally be ruined if the food trade with these countries was heavily cut down. It is also becoming obvious that as time passes on Australia, Canada and South Africa are going to be manufacturers of textiles leather goods, iron and steel and machinery and the mother country will have very few lines of trade left with her. Therefore, the so-called inter-empire trade and the so-called Ottawa Agreement are not becoming a bed of roses for the mother country. India is the only poor step-daughter of the "Commonwealth Family" with tremendous economic potentialities which has been helping Britain substantially.

During the week England registered the deaths of two self made Peers—Lord Buckmaster and Lord Riddell. There was a time when both these Peers in their respective circles were men of considerable power and influence but they soon reached a high limit of their achievement and never built themselves up beyond a modest limit. At the time of their deaths both were looked upon as persons with a great past but no particular public importance in the latter days of their lives.

INSURE YOUR LIFF with SWADESHI

ANDHRA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SOUND and SAFE LIFE OFFICE

AGENTS WANTED. Apply Hasim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

U. P. CONGRESSMEN TO ORGANISE EXHIBITION

Swadeshi League Says It is Outside Their Jurisdiction

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress committee decided, in its last meeting, to organise Swadeshi Exhibition in the various cities of the province, the proceeds of which will be utilised partly for the National Service Fund and partly for other activities. A committee consisting of Dr. Murarilal and Sjt. Sampurnanand has been formed for this purpose. Such exhibitions will be organised in the first instance at Hardoi, Gorakhpure, Cawnpore and Hardwar.

The U. P. Provincial Swadeshi League did not approve this move of the Congress and denounces it as harmful for the cause of the Swadeshi. According to it, the exhibitions should only be organised by Swadeshi Leagues and not by Congress agencies.

A telegram from Oorgaum dated 14th December, says that a daring burglary occurred at the Oorgaum Mine Assay Office overnight. Some unknown persons, cutting the wooden frame of the window and the iron bars, entered inside and removed basins of gold amalgam. The police are investigating.—A.P.

A REVOLUTIONARY SCIENTIST

Mr. Kevalekar's Views On Einstein's Theory Of Relativity

Through the enunciation of the new Theory of Relativity, how Prof. Einstein, had revolutionised, not only Mathematics and Physics but Philosophy and even Religion, was narrated by Mr. S. S. Kevalekar, in a lecture at the New Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Saturday.

The speaker explained at length, the vast changes introduced into the system of Mathematics, especially Geometry, by the incorporation of the fourth dimension, called the Time-Space continuum. After this New Theory was propounded, all the motions of the heavenly bodies could be explained. And the conception of absolute motion was negatived.

The New Theory had brought about an entire change in the Scientific outlook of the 20th Century and the new idea of an ever changing microcosm with nothing absolute in it had revolutionised Philosophy and along with it Religion.

Einstein had thus proved a revolutionary Scientist, concluded the speaker.

KISAN LEADER AS PRISONER-PATIENT

Condition Gives Cause For Anxiety

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

Thakur Munshi Singh, prominent leader of Kisans in Oudh who is suspected to be suffering from appendicitis in the Balrampur Hospital where he has been transferred from the Lucknow Central Jail, has lost appreciably in weight. He is not given any food except milk, which he cannot digest and which is thrown out on account of constant vomiting.

No relative of his has been allowed to stay with him in the hospital and his condition has undergone such a change during the last fortnight, that it has given cause for anxiety.

POLICE AVERT COMMUNAL CLASH

KARACHI, Dec. 15.

Timely police intervention averted a clash between two rival parties, Mahomedans claiming Jamai mosque at Keamari.

It is stated after prayer time last night a dispute arose between two parties over the question of the demolition of a cottage inside the same compound and hot words were exchanged. Rival partisans collected in large numbers but before they came into clash, police arrived and dispersed them.

It is understood four persons has received minor injuries.—A. P. Special.

Maharashtra Literary Conference

BARODA, Dec. 16.

The 19th Session of Maharashtra Literary Conference will be held here during the last week of December under the presidentship of R. S. Narayan Govind Chhapekar.

There are about 8 presidents for different subjects viz. literature, novel etc.

General Nanasaheb Sindhi is the President of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

BURIED ROMAN TOWN UNEARTHED

Jugoslav Farmer Finds It Under His Fields

BELGRADE, (By Mail).

A peasant who owned land near the town of Fotcha was annoyed to find his fields covered with pieces of rock which had been laid, bare by the recent rains.

He began to clear them away. It was a gigantic task as many of them were large and the more he dug the more stones there seemed to be.

Finally he came upon some columns with magnificently carved capitals, and he realized that he was trying to move an ancient town.

He called in experts who found that beneath the peasant's fields were the foundations of a Roman town.

Excavations will be begun when the farmer's crops have been harvested.

INTERNMENT EXTENDED

Order Under Bihar And Orissa Public Safety Act

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, Dec. 15.

A fresh order under Bihar and Orissa Public Safety Act 1933 has been served upon Rambinod Singh of Gandhuikutir Malkhachak in the district of Saran directing him to remain within the villages of Malkhachak and Dighwara and not leave those limits without the District Magistrate's permission.

In order to get rid of the trouble of renewing the order government have now made it operative till the period of operation of the act in the Province.

It may be recalled that Rambinod Singh was undergoing internment in his native village and the period covered by the order was nearing completion when this fresh one been served.

Another Record!

RATES OF EXCELLENT BONUSES MAINTAINED

Rs. 26 on Life Policies
Rs. 21 on Endowment Policies
Per Thousand per Annum

A REALLY FIRST CLASS LIFE OFFICE

THE **Bombay Mutual**
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established—1871

Business done in 1933 exceeds Rs. 1,62,00,000

More particulars from:
The SECRETARY, 278, HORNBY ROAD.

East & West

INSURANCE CO., LTD. Estd. 1913.
HEAD OFFICE:
EAST & WEST BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW BUSINESS for the year 1933 shows an INCREASE OF 50 PER CENT over that of 1932.

FIRST-CLASS SERVICE, to POLICYHOLDERS — up-to-date contracts—Close co-operation between Head Office and field force—Efficient and economic management are few of the factors responsible for the constant and steady growth of the Company.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO TAKE OUT A POLICY TO-DAY

AGENCY TERMS LIBERAL

TREATMENT SYMPATHETIC.

For particulars apply to:—
S. A. PALEKAR & CO.
Chief Agents for Deccan, Karnatak & Goa,
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIFE — PROVIDENT

Rs. 18/- on WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

SPLENDID BONUS Per Annum

Rs. 15/- on ENDOWMENT POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 for the Quadrennium in the Provident Section

For Excellent BONUS PROSPECTS INSURE with PRESIDENCY

For Agency terms write to the Head Offices at YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH
WESTERN INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., SATARA.
Total Business in force Rs. 2,00,00,000.
BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt. Rs. 20
Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply:
MANAGER.

UNIQUE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fostered by:—
DESHABANDHU C. R. DAS,
10, Canning St., CALCUTTA.

WANTED Respectable AGENTS on Decent Salary and hereditary or Commission.

Please enquire of

Mr. M. P. WARTY,
Branch Manager,
Unique Ass., Co., Ltd.,
118, Cawasji Patel St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

J. N. GUHA, Esqr.,
Organising Secretary, (on tour), Arya Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Current Quotations Of Indian Mill-Made Piecegoods

Bleached, Woven Coloured And Fancy Goods

Bombay, Dec. 12.

(The Millowners' Association, Bombay).

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Ex-mill price per piece Rs. a. p.
BLEACHED LONGCLOTH			
Ahm. Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	5 14 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	11 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	.....	11 8 0
Do.	500000	.....	11 8 0
Mysore Spg.	848	.....	11 5 9
Sholapur Spg.	F4000	Two Elephants and Engine	12 8 0
Svadeshi	66001	Darji	5 0 0
Tata Mills	4331	.....	6 6 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING			4 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	4	.....	4 10 0
Do.	13765	.....	4 10 0
God Mohur	57B	.....	10 3 9
Do.	57C	.....	10 2 9
New Gt. Eastern	N773	Bird	10 0 0
Do.	N801	.....	9 12 0
Tata Mills	3295	Darji	3 12 0
BLEACHED MULL			
Khatau Makanji	CCC	Arjun Subhadra	7 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	2049	.....	4 10 0
Do.	2054	.....	5 2 0
Do.	6020	.....	5 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826	.....	4 12 0
Sholapur Spg.	128/9	.....	6 12 0
Tata Mills	46221	Darji	6 0 0
BLEACHED TWILL			
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	6 4 0
Khatau Makanji	166	Rambha	6 10 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	.....	10 8 0
BLEACHED DRILL			
Alexandra Mill	779	.....	8 9 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	.....	12 3 3
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	12 4 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	11 4 0
BLEACHED SHEETS			
New Gt. Eastern	N738	.....	2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES			(Per pair).
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran	1 7 0
Khandeish	5011	.....	2 2 0
Kohinoor Mill	V.M.	.....	2 8 0
Do.	K.V.	.....	2 8 0
Khatau Makanji	....	Ratna Chintamani	3 2 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	.....	1 12 3
Sholapur Spg.	128/11	.....	3 11 0
Victoria Mill	2257	.....	1 4 9
Victoria Mill	CCCC	.....	1 6 9
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.			(Per piece)
Gold Mohur	3239	.....	6 6 0
Mysore Spg	MSM20	.....	7 5 6
Svadeshi	783	Kamal	3 4 0
Swan Mills	1730M	.....	3 10 0
Tata Mills	3584	Darji	3 12 0
DYED DRILL			
Gold Mohur	1717	.....	4 6 6
SUSI CHECKS			
New Gt. Eastern	N840	.....	Not making
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 1 0
Sholapur Spg.	298	.....	2 4 0
Swan Mills	S505	.....	2 0 3
Do.	2002	.....	4 4 6
STRIPED DRILLS			
Gold Mohur	28520	.....	3 10 9
Hindoostan	64700	Railway & Vasant Vihar	5 1 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Swan Mills	902	.....	2 10 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	2 9 0
STRIPED SUSIS			
Colaba Land	755N	Modom	6 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	....	Sovereign	6 0 0
COATINGS			
Kohinoor Mills	314	.....	6 4 0
Do.	678	.....	6 4 0
Do.	698	.....	6 4 0
Mysore Spg.	112	.....	7 6 9
Do.	114	.....	8 5 6
Do.	22	.....	7 13 0
Satya Mill	BT27	(Plain Tasa)	5 4 3
Do	1933	(Dyed)	6 4 9
Do.	16235	(Dobby)	6 7 3
Do.	715	(Plain & Striped)	4 11 0
Do.	389	Do.	5 12 9
Do.	1389	Do.	5 13 0
Tata Mills	845	Darji	9 0 0
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR			(Per Chadar)
Satya Mill	816	.....	1 9 0
Tata Mills	881	Darji	5 1 0
COTTON BLANKETS			(per blanket).
Century Spg.	396	Spade	0 13 0
Do.	3201	Spade	0 11 0
Colaba Land	....	....	0 9 6
Jacob Sassoon	525	.....	0 9 4½
Gold Mohur	2148	(Striped)	1 1 0
Do.	5091	(Check)	1 2 0
TOWELS.			(per dozen)
Tata Mills	99B	Darji	14 4 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

	Season to Date	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1933-34.	Week 1933.	
Total in Sight, excluding linters)	5,663	200	8,396	306	bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,153	128	2,693	136	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,204	113	3,811	167	,,
Of which to Japan	811	36	894	26	,,
Of which to China	40	—	128	7	,,
Of which to Great Britain	328	39	660	36	,,
Of which to Germany	202	2	743	33	,,
Stock at New York	——	38	——	103	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports	——	3,119	——	4,105	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	932	——	2,203	,,
World's Visible Supply	——	8,631	——	10,847	,,
Of which to American Cotton	——	6,824	——	9,185	,,
Forwarded to the Worlds Mills (excluding linters)	4,157	128	5,764	309	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,172	127	5,192	200	,,

N.B.:—All figures are in thousands.

A Smile . . .
And a Gift of "4711"!

There's such a wide range for every taste – and every purse; fancy decanters, wickers, and original bottles of *"4711"* Genuine Eau de Cologne, that fragrant refresher. For nearly a century and a half, *"4711"* has been the traditional present at Christmas Time.

No. 4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne
Blue & Gold Label

Representative :—ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 7th December 1934.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public deposits	7,17,47,000
Other deposits	75,45,28,000
Sundries	1,55,78,000
Total Rupees	95,08,53,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government securities	43,41,65,000
Ways and means advances to the Government of India	5,00,00,000
Loans	2,40,92,000
Cash credits	13,96,31,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,45,31,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	30,25,000
Dead stock	2,50,99,000
Sundries	76,20,000
Balances with other Banks	13,89,000
Total	70,95,52,000
Cash	24,13,01,000
Total Rupees	95,08,53000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 840,600
Advances and investments in London	£1,491,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£107,200

Percentage 28.66
Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

Public deposits Rs. 31,77,000 decrease.

Other deposits Rs. 71,25,000 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's investments Rs. 29,84,000 decrease.

Loans Rs. 13,45,000 increase.

Cash credits Rs. 34,58,000 increase.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 5,12,000 decrease.

Cash Rs. 4,22,74,000 decrease.

Ways and means advances to the Government of India Rs. 3,00,00,000 increase.

Percentage 28.66.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Interesting Market In Bombay

TIGHT POSITION OF ACTUAL COTTON

Bombay, December 13.

Messrs P. Crystal and Co., have issued the following report:

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

New York 5|12|34: January 12.56; March 12.62; May 12.64.

New York 12|12|34: January 12.52; March 12.59; May 12.57.

Difference: January —.04; March —.03; May —.07.

Liverpool 5|12|34: January 6.76; March 6.74; May 6.72.

Liverpool 12|12|34: January 6.77; March 6.75; May 6.72.

Difference: January Jalnuary plus .01; March plus .01.

Liverpool to-day is due to open at about unchanged rates.

Fluctuations in the American markets have again been within an extremely narrow range. There has been nothing in the news to get excited about. Even the Bureau Report published last Saturday was colourless. The crop estimate of 9,731,000 bales of 500 lbs gross and a Ginning report of 9,030,000 actual bales up till the end of November were in line with market expectations. This year's crop looks like being one of 9 1/2 million running bales, which is around the figure the market has been prepared for during the last few months. It is unlikely there will be any violent fluctuations until after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

We have had a more interesting market in Bombay, although over the week under review price changes have been small. There has been a moderate business done with Japan but exporters again report a poor European market. The local cloth and yarn markets continue inactive and prices do not yet respond to the higher prices being demanded for those styles of cotton which are consumed in Bombay. There has been heavy short covering by bear speculators, and exporters, who have been short of cotton for early shipment, have been having an uncomfortable time, due to the late movement of the Indian crop.

CROP ESTIMATE.

The lateness of this year's Indian crop has made it increasingly difficult to estimate the probable production of cotton in this country. In Sind-Punjab the crop is definitely smaller than the record yield of last year. In the Broach, Surat and Dholiera districts the prospects are still very bright. In the South we can reasonably hope for a yield equal to last year. This year the Oomra crop is the big problem, and a very important one it is, as this is our principal export cotton. This crop is about a month late and as a result of the small arrivals up to date it is being argued that this means a small outturn. During the growing season weather conditions were reasonably normal, and although there have been the usual number of complaints about plan pests, we see no real reason why the yield should not be up to average.

The lateness of the crop has created rather a tight position for actual cotton in the chief markets, as stocks at the ports have been declining at a time of the year when they should have started to increase. The result has been that most styles of ready cotton have been fetching an unusually high basis. All this has given encouragement to the bullish sentiment which has been developing in most Indian markets for some time. Most of the urgent short covering should now be over and as arrivals in the up-country markets increase prices for Indian cotton should soon come to a more reasonable parity.

General sentiment is in favour of the market and money is more plentiful than has been the case for some time. Interest rates are small. The supply of cotton in the world is smaller than for several years. It is almost certain that acreage in America will again be limited next year. Consumption tends to increase. After the recent excitement in the local market we are now looking for a reaction but ultimately think that higher prices are more than likely.

TRADE & FINANCE

SEASONAL DEMAND FOR MONEY

Violent Fluctuations In Securities

CHEERFUL TONE IN SHARE BAZAR

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Dec. 14.

MONEY.

Money remained steady throughout the period under report and day to day loans were quoted between 1-1/2 to 2 per cent. The demand is largely seasonal as is evident from the latest return of the Imperial Bank, which shows an increase of Rs. 114.16 lacs in trade demand. It may be pointed out that in the last three weeks the trade demand has increased by the aggregate figure of Rs. 345 lacs. Besides this, accounts in connection with the December share settlement were squared off this week, which also partly accounted for the tightness. As a consequence large sterling tenders were made to Government bringing Rs. 1-1/3 crores to the market. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 3 crores and renewals Rs. 186.75 lacs. which include intermediates of Rs. 36.75 lacs. The rate of acceptance of tenders was almost unchanged at Rs. 1-7-0 per cent. Government borrowed this week Rs. 3 crores for Ways and Means and the total of such borrowings now stands at Rs. 5 crores. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 1-1/4; two months 1-1/2; three months 1-3/4; and six months 2 to 2-1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on December 7, 1934 shows a large decline of Rs. 422.74 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 24,13,01,000 as compared with Rs. 20.67 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.66, a decrease of 4.63 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits show an increase of Rs. 13.45 lacs and Rs. 34.58 lacs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 7.78 lacs. Government deposite receded by Rs. 31.77 lacs to Rs. 7.17 crores, and other deposit by Rs. 71.25 lacs to Rs. 75.45 crores. The bank rate continues unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

There were violent fluctuations in the gilt-edged market this week although the undertone towards the close was quite steady. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper after opening at 97-2 declined under selling pressure to Rs. 96-14, at which level it reacted to Rs. 98 and after a temporary set-back to Rs. 97-2 improved to Rs. 97-8 but closed at Rs. 97-4. The fall in the local market was due to selling by large holders of rupee paper with a view to replace it with 3-1/2 per cent India sterling loan, which was quoted at a small discount in terms of rupee price. As a result of this conversion India sterling loans advanced by nearly a pound 3-1/2 per cent. to £98. Other securities were steady with limited investment demand. 3 per cent. 1941 bonds improved to Rs. 101 and 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 to Rs. 102-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 registered further advance to Rs. 111-7 and 1943 loan to Rs. 106-2. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan gained about 12 annas to Rs. 116-4. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 108-5, 1940-43 at Rs. 109-5 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan at Rs. 119-9. 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 109-5. 6-1/2 per cent. Bom. Dev. Loan is quoted at Rs. 103-8 and 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury bonds at Rs. 102-11.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady, tight money being largely responsible for the strength. Fresh business for export of gold was negligible during the early part, though a fair amount was bought by banks yesterday. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1/6-1/32 with few buyers at 1/6-1/16. Tenders to Government were large amounting to over £6-1/2 million, the allotment being 15-1/3 per cent. In the forward market 1/6-1/32 was available upto end of February.

Sterling continued weak as against gold currencies and the dollar appreciated to 4.94 and the franc to 74.90 to the £. The closing rates were 74.94 3/8 and 74.96 Fr. Francs. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.15 and 57.87 respectively.

GOLD

Prices in the gold market tended to be slightly easier during the early part following firmness in cross rates This, however, proved temporary and quotations again advanced towars the close in consonance with the movements in cross rates. Ready gold after declining from Rs. 34-15 to Rs. 34-13-3 in mid-week, recovered to Rs. 34-15-3 and closed at Rs. 34-14-9. The volume of turnover for export during the early part was limited owing to prices in the local market ruling above export parity, while large business was done towards the end. Arrivals from upcountry are still small being about 15,000 tolas a day and stocks approximate some 4 lacs tolas. The daily offtake shows no change at about 3,000 tolas. The price of sovereigns moved little closing at Rs. 21-15 and Rs. 21-15-6 for ready and forward respectively. The quotation in London declined from 140s. 7d. to 140s. 3-1/2d. but again improved and closed at 140s. 9-1/2d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Narkunda" amounted to Rs. 61.85 lacs. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 34-15-3 and Rs. 34-15-3 for ready, Rs. 34-15-9 and Rs. 34-13-9 for 21st Decr. settlement and Rs. 35-0-9 and Rs. 34-14-3 for 18th Jany. 1935 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 49,370 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The trend of prices in the silver market was lower, caused largely through unloading by tired holders. Advices from outside centres were quite encouraging, but they failed to stimulate activity in the local market. The heaviness of stocks, which now approximate some 14,000 bars and the usual pre-Budget rumours regarding import duty on silver are responsible for the present attitude of local dealers. Ready silver which opened at Rs. 66-13 suffered a sharp decline in mid-week to Rs. 66-6, but recovered to Rs. 66-12 and closed at Rs. 66-5. The dollar in Shanghai though improved from 1/4-5/8d. to 1/4-15/16d. had little influence on the local market. Business transacted was very small, the daily offtake averaging some 10 bars. In London the quotations eased off during the week, the highest and lowest rates being 24-11/16d. and 24-7/16d. for ready and 24-13/16d. and 24-9/16d. for forward. In the local market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 66-13 and Rs. 66-5 for ready, Rs. 66-15 and Rs. 66-7 for 27th Decr. settlement and Rs. 67-3 and Rs. 66-10 for 24th January 1935 settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 187 bars and Rs. 120,600 in coin.

SHARES

The share market continued its cheerful tone although there was some slight reaction on profit taking. Prices of all shares improved substantially in mid-week and there was a large turnover in all sections. The following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton mill shares: Bom. Dyeing Rs. 936-4. Rs. 950. Rs. 938-12: Century Rs. 318-2, Rs. 320, Rs. 316-4; Cen. India Rs. 335, Rs. 340. Rs. 328-2; Kohinoor Rs. 219-6, Rs. 215-10; New Great Rs. 215-10, Rs. 205-10. Rs. 206-14; Simplex Rs. 105, Rs. 103-2 and Swadeshi Rs. 236-4, Rs. 238-2, Rs. 232-8.

The miscellaneous section was steady to firm:—Indian Cements and Bombay Steams being the outstanding features in addition to the steel and Hydr. electries. Tata Iron Ordys. after rising to Rs. 110-4 closed at Rs 108-8 and Dfds. after touching Rs. 472-8 closed at Rs. 461-4. Tata 2nd Pref. shares were quoted at Rs. 166-8. Tata Hydros after rising to Rs. 168-2 receded to Rs. 167-3 and Tata Powers after similar rise to Rs. 1,432-8 closed at Rs. 1,418-12. Andhra Valleys moved between Rs. 1,672-8 and Rs 1,657-8. Alcocks kept almost unchanged at Rs. 203-12. Bombay Burmahs declined from Rs. 416-14 to Rs. 383-2 but closed at Rs. 398-2. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 160-15. Bombay Steams were in demand and quotation improved from Rs. 298-12 to Rs. 308-12. Scindia steams were quoted at Rs. 14-14. Ind. Investment Trust shares are quoted at Rs. 61-4. Bundi Cements advanced from Rs. 32-12 to Rs. 33-12 and Indian Cements from Rs. 344-6 to Rs. 363-12. Katni Ordy. also rose to Rs. 336-4 and Shahabad Cements to Rs. 344-6.

Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,632-8 and Contributories from Rs. 411-4 to Rs. 417-8. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 120-8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 35.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 15.
January	12.52
March	12.60
May	12.59
July	12.59
October	12.43
Middling Spot	12.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York Dec. 15.
December	12.47
January	12.47
March	12.57
Middling Spot	12.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 15.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.	10-12 a.m.	To-day's Quotations Prices
December 1934		6.87
January 1935	6.81	6.84
February 1935		6.82
March 1935	6.79	6.81
April 1935		6.79
May 1935	6.73	6.77
June 1935		6.75
July 1935		6.74
August 1935		6.69
September 1935		6.64
October 1935		6.60
November 1935		6.58
Middling Spot		7.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 15.	
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
December 1934	8.63
December 1935	8.63
January 1935	8.63
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.59
July 1935	8.60
October 1935	8.59
F.G.F. Spot	9.02

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.	
BROACH (Good Staple):	
Fully Good	5.69
Fine	5.84
Superfine	5.99
C.P. OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):	
Good	5.41
Fine	5.56
Choice	5.71
BENGAL:	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 15.	
Market: Business small.	
Spot	24-7/16
Forward	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 15.	
Gold Bars fine per oz.	£7/0/5-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 15.
The market was unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 15.	
T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.32
Amsterdam	7.32
Brussels	21.17
Madrid	36.21
Milan	57.90
Berne	15.28-1/2
Paris	75.03
Prague	118.43
New York closing rate	4.95-1/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 15.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Jan/Feb. sellers 21/6.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels: Dec./Jan. sellers 22.
Wheat South Australian. Parcels: Dec./Jan. sellers 24.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 15.
The market was unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec. 15.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 10-1/4.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 15.
Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Dec. sellers £9/11/3.
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: Dec/Jan sellers £11/13/9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: Dec/Jan sellers £11/17/6
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) c.i.f. ton: Dec/Jan sellers £11/11/3
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: Dec/Jan sellers £10/8/9.
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f ton: No offers.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Dec. sellers 18/3.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug sellers 19/9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 15.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 8-3/8.

LARGE ADVANCE IN BRITISH CLOTH EXPORTS

More Rayons Exported In October

British exports of rayon yarn in October rose to 1,326,000lb., again 406,000lb. in October, 1933, according to current Board of Trade returns.

Yarn exports during the first ten months of this year were 7,176,000lb., again 4,248,000lb., with Australia and non-specified foreign countries responsible for the bulk of the advance

In the cloth trade the main feature of the returns for the month of October was a large advance in our foreign sales of all-rayon fabrics (1,938,000 square yards, against 925,000 square yards) owing to larger takings in Empire markets, particularly New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia. Exports of mixtures also rose from 4,261,000 square yards to 5,135,000 square yards, the increase being due almost entirely to larger sales to India, though Argentina also bought more cloth.

The following tables show the position of imports and exports of all-rayon fabrics and mixtures during the first ten months of this year and of 1933.

ALL-RAYON FABRICS.

Ten months ended Oct. 31, Imports from	1934 Sq. yds.	1933 Sq. yds.
France	3,901,172	5,806,003
Italy	1,734,700	6,060,242
Switzerland	2,245,760	2,579,863
Germany	1,780,136	1,755,097
Total (all countries)	13,822,170	17,614,710
Exports to		
Australia	2,024,260	1,273,211
New Zealand	1,520,416	922,907
S uth Africa	1,484,910	1,549013
Canada	269,402	453,736
Other Brit. countries	3,894,507	3,083,736
Foreign countries	1,792,431	1,710,893
Total (all countries)	10,966,326	8,993,322

MIXTURE FABRICS.

Ten months ended Oct 31, Imports from	1934 Sq. yds.	1933 Sq. yds.
France	2,160,424	2,941,114
Germany	1,594,891	1,621,144
Belgium	639,663	848,042
Italy	546,926	816,095
Switzerland	213,112	321,500
Total (all countries)	5,518,214	6,882,568
Exports		
India	7,070,426	4,607,521
Australia	5,898,297	5,256,071
South Africa	5,331,014	4,576,494
Irish Free State	3,137,196	2,637,330
Canada	2,465,993	3,181,328
New Zealand	2,323,036	2,294,732
Other Brit. countries	2,228,584	2,550,515
Argentina	1,110,364	764,474
Other foreign countries	7,656,315	8,097,833
Total (all countries)	38,103,281	35,925,489

SUGAR MARKET RERPORT

Bombay, Dec 14

Our Sugar market ruled steady during the early part and quiet during the latter part of the week under review. Prices both for Ready as well as for Forward positions fluctuated within very narrow limits of about half an anna per cwt. Business of about 800 tons consisting of diversions and booking to out ports, was estimated during the week under review. Limits of Java Mills are reported unchanged at around F. 3.10 without any important sales passing. An advance of 2 to 3 annas per Bengali Maund is reported from Cawnpore for No. 1 Crystal Sugar, and it is reported that the week witnessed a further sale of about 3000 tons for Bombay, January/February delivery at about Rs. 7/13 to Rs. 7/14 F O B.

Arrivals: S S Subedar arrived to-day with about 16,000 bags of Java sugar. S S Cel-di-Lana and S S Arabia and S S Hatimura are expected to arrive on about the 16th, 17th and 26th instant respectively with about 10,000; 22000 and 9000 bags.

Stocks and Offtake: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/10 per cwt F B H
S S Cel-di-Lana Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
S S Hatimura Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
S S Arabia Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
S S Subedar Rs 3/8/9 per cwt F B H
S S Tenfield Rs. 3/7 per cwt F B H
Shipment November Rs. 3/7/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment December Rs. 3/6/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 3/5/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment June/July Rs. 3/7 per cwt F B H
Shipment Aug/Sept Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
Britannia Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt
British Refined:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt
Tone: Quiet.
The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Business On Small Scale

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co., London, dated Nov. 28:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reseve against notes amounted to £192,113,083 on the 21st instant, as compared with £192,050,330 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market there have been no new features and business has been on a rather smaller scale. General buying again absorbed the amounts offered, which, during the week, totalled about £1,000,000.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ sterling
Nov. 22nd	139s 2d	12s 2.51d
Nov. 23rd	139s 4d	12s 2.33d
Nov. 24th	139s 5d	12s 2.25d
Nov. 26th	139s 6d	12s 2.16d
Nov. 27th	139s 4d	12s 2.33d
Nov. 28th	139s 7.1 2d	12s 2.03d
Average	139s 4.75d	12s 2.27d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to midday on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Netherlands	104,415
Belgium	5,750
France	149,498
Switzerland	135,536
British West Africa	153,047
British South Africa	45,809
British India	1,235,229
Hongkong	46,058
Australia	306,243
New Zealand	48,904
Venezuela	14,327
Other countries	17,482
	£2,168,298

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 12,343
Belgium	84,225
France	31,158
U. S. A.	542,221
Central & South America (Foreign)	396,174
Venezuela	59,500
Other countries	811
	£1,126,432

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which left Bombay on November 24th carries gold to the value of about £1,087,000 consigned to London.

SILVER

The market has been fairly active and during the past week has shown a very steady tone with prices moving only within narrow limits.

China has again been the chief source of supply, but offerings have been well absorbed, support having been given by America, besides which there has been a good demand from the Indian Bazaars. Re-sales have been made by speculators, but fresh speculative buying has also been in evidence. The undertone seems firm.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 19th instant to mid-day on the 26th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Belgium	£ 7,839
Netherlands	6,928
Germany	5,346
British South Africa	6,062
Kenya	9,478
British India	34,476
Australia	1,200
British West Africa	2,108
Other countries	1,235
	£74,672

EXPORTS

Central & South America (Foreign	£58,634
Bombay via other ports	11,620
New Zealand	2,714
Italy	16,950
Other countries	2,583
	£92,501

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 22nd instant to the 28th instant was dol. 4.99 7/8 and the lowest dol. 4.98 1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 24th instant consisted of about 32,900,000 ounces in sycee, 280,000,000 dollars and 39,300,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 24,800,000 ounces in sycee, 290,000,000 dollars and 39,200,000 ounces in bar silver on the 17th instant.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent Preference	0 12 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	103 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 11 6
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	18 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Corpn. Ord.	3 2 0
Calcuttta Tramways (Ord)	1 10 6
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 4 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	3 3 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	32 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	71 0 0
East India Distilleries & S F Ord.	1 7 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 19 6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	81 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks Corpn.	138 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord.	2 2 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 5 0
Indian Iron & Steel 5-1/2 per cent Deb.	102 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord	0 1 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	90 0 0

MEMORANDUM ON COTTON CROP

Decrease In British Districts, But Increase In Total

POONA, (By Mail.)

The following is the third memorandum on the Coton Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 26.8 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State which, on an average, occupies about 3.0 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency proper.

The figures for 1934-35 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between May and July 1934 in the case of the early varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1934 in the case of the late varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and Karnatak. (ESTIMATED UP TO DEC. 1934.)

AREA.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below:—

	Acres.
British Districts	3,353,000
Indian States	2,241,000
Total	5,594,000

EXPANSION IN GUJARAT.

So far as the British Districts are concerned, the area shows a decrease of 2.9 and 13.5 per cent respectively below the corresponding area of the last year and the decennial average at same date.

Last year no information was received from the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States; hence the figures for these areas were not included in last year's report. In the current year's report these figures are included. There is, therefore in the Indian States' area, a fictitious increase of 1075.1 and 10.7 per cent respectively over the corresponding area of last year and the decennial average at the same date. The total figures are also affected by the absence last year, of the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States figures. The total figures we now have for the British Territory and the Indian States taken together is 53.5 per cent over the corresponding area of the last year and 5.2 per cent below the decennial average at the same date.

The revised area now reported shows expansion in Gujarat and the Deccan due to seasonable rains at the time of sowing in the former and to less area being put under Groundnut this year in the latter. On the other hand, the area curtailed in the Karnatak and this may be attributed to the indifferent rains at the time of sowing.

CROP IN CANAL AREA.

In Gujarat the crop in the North had a good start and the germination was satisfactory; but it suffered in further development due to the heavy and continuous rains in August, as the fields became weedy and, being inaccessible, neither interculturing nor weeding operations could be done properly. In the South also the crop was damaged in many places, especially in the low-lying areas, by excessive and continuous rains in July and August and had to be resown. The absence of rain from the middle of September to the end of October prejudicially affected the growth of the crop, while it also suffered from attacks of wilt, stem-borer and boll-worm in parts of Surat and Broach and Panch Mahals districts. Under the good rains that were received in the beginning of November the crop is appreciably improved and is now progressing well. In the Deccan, where the early variety of cotton is mostly cultivated, there was delay in sowing due to absence or deficiency of early rains. The deficient rains in June and July acted adversely on the germination and the further development of the crop and caused considerable anxiety in many places especially in the eastern parts of the Division. The rains received in August were, however, very opportune and revived the situation considerably although these rains proved rather excessive in parts of Khandesh and somewhat spoiled the crop. The unexpected heavy rains in the first week of November caused shedding of matured bolls and spoiled the quality of cotton that was not harvested. This may reduce the yield of the crop to a varying extent. The crop in the Canal Areas and that helped with irrigation has done well on the whole although it suffered in early stages from slight attacks of aphis, caterpillars and grasshoppers in places. In the Karnatak, where much 'rabi' (late) cotton is grown, the sowing rains of the season were very irregular both as regards amount and distribution with the result that the sowings had to be undertaken at different times in different places according to the condition of the moisture in the soil. But generally the sowings were done very late this year in the eastern dry tract and the crop that was sown in anticipation of rain suffered in germination due to want of sufficient moisture, so that the stand of the crop is poor. The Dharwar-American and Upland Cottons are not also doing well due to deficient rains. The fairly heavy rains received at the end of October and in the first week of November, however, have somewhat improved the situation generally. The crop in the transition tract has progressed satisfactorily on the whole and promises to return a good outturn if weather conditions continue to be favourable.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions the crop in North Gujarat is expected to return between 65 and 80 per cent of the normal while the yield of the crop in South Gujarat may fall between 65 and 85 per cent of the normal. In the North Deccan the crop may return about 70 per cent of the normal in Khandesh but only 65 per cent of the normal in the Nasik district which, however, occupies a comparatively much smaller area. In the South Deccan the estimated yield of the crop may fall between 55 and 65 per cent of the normal except in the Satara district where conditions have been more favourable and where the crop may consequently be expected to yield about 70 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak the outturn of the crop may range between 65 and 70 per cent of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Bales.
British Districts	633,000
Indian States	463,000
Total	1,096,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, this outturn means a decrease of 14.4 and 13.8 per cent respectively below the corresponding outturn of the last year and the decennial average at the same date. But taken for the British Territory and the Indian States combined, the figures show a rise of 43.3 per cent over the corresponding outturn of the last year but a fall of 10.0 per cent below the decennial average at the same date. This, as has been already stated above, is due to the fact that information from the Western India States Agency and the other Gujarat States was not received last year and hence not included in the last year's report.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD NO B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Out To Oust Indian Competitors

White Settlers' Plans For Closer Union Of East African Territories

According to our Mombasa correspondent, the White settlers are planning for a Closer Union of the East African Territories of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika as a Customs and Fiscal combine against the indigenous and especially the Indian competitor in the domain of trade.

The East African Indian National Congress is shortly holding its session with a view mainly to forge counter-plans to meet the new move.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Dec. 5.

At a session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce the membership of which is chiefly confined to Europeans and which consisted of twelve delegates (including President and Secretary) nine from Kenya and three from Tanganyika, the question of closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territories was discussed and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That in the opinion of this Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, the time has now arrived when the community of economic and social interests of the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika demands a completely unified system of administration under which the welfare of them all may be the more certainly assured.

TO LESSEN FINANCIAL BURDEN

"Furthermore, the degree of co-ordination and co-operation in the policies promoted by several Governments that has already been secured warrants in the interests of economy of time and money, a further step in the unification of administration. Not only would there be provided very considerable and much needed relief in the existing financial burden of the administrations but these territories would obtain immeasurable benefit by treating larger economic questions at one time and place and in assembly consisting of the most experienced representatives of each territory. Such unification would enable the existing States to apply themselves without conflict or jealousy to the many questions of common interest which cannot be satisfactorily settled by anyone of the individual Governments separated as they are by frontiers arbitrarily ruled across the map.

A FISCAL COMBINE?

This Association therefore urges the Imperial Government to constitute the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika into a customs, fiscal and administrative union under its own sovereignty and control, provided that the measures adopted to that end in the one case do not infringe the provisions of the Tanganyika Mandate and in the cases of the other two territories will insure just provision for the preservation of their special characteristics established by Agreement and tradition."

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED UNION.

It is necessary to make clear that the Chambers of Commerce in Uganda Protectorate which were affiliated with the Association of Chambers of Commerce have since 1931 severed their connection with the Association of Chambers as they were against any Closer Union of the East African Territories. The Association of Chambers of Commerce tried its best to persuade the Chambers in Uganda to join it again but its efforts have been without success. Apart from the opposition from the European Community in Tanganyika and Uganda, the entire Indian community and the Africans in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are unanimously opposed to a Union of these territories.

HILTON-YOUNG COMMISSION.

It will be recalled that the Parliamentary Commission that went out to East Africa in 1924 among other things recommended the holding of a Governors' Conference annually where the Governors of different territories may exchange views on various matters and may thereby be enabled to introduce or improve upon such measures in their respective territories which may be quite consistent in regard to the declared policy of the Imperial Government. Thereafter, the ambition of Sir Edward Grigg, an ex-Governor of Kenya, to become the First Governor-General of His Majesty's East African Dependencies resulted in the appointment of the Hilton-Young Commission, generally known as the Closer Union Commission in 1927. This recommended among other things a closer Union of the East African Territories, but definitely stated that before any such thing was done in that direction, the problem should be examined on the spot and various factors concerning a Closer Union should be taken into consideration. Therefore, Sir Samuel Wilson, the permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was sent to East Africa to carry out the necessary inquiry. After considering both the Reports of the Closer Union Commission and the Report by Sir Samuel Wilson the British Cabinet issued a White Paper embodying their own conclusions on the question which were ultimately referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of Parliament in 1931.

"TIME NOT YET."

The Joint Select Committee came to the conclusion that time had not yet arrived for a closer union of the East African Territories. One of the reasons advanced against any form of closer union was that the machinery for a union would impose a great financial burden on the territories which they could not shoulder in their present stage of development. The East African Territories along with the rest of the world are passing through the throes of hard economic depression and it has told large on these territories. Why then at such a time of economic depression the issue of a closer union should have been raised by the White Settlers?

TO OUST THE INDIAN?

The White settlers in Kenya carry a debt of millions of pounds on their heads and now they have found it difficult to obtain such financial support from the Government as would enable them to have their own way as the Government has failed to balance its budget for the last years. They have also found out that the neighbouring territories of Uganda and Tanganyika balance their budgets and so far as Uganda Protectorate is concerned the balance has continuously shown a surplus. Therefore their aim is clear that if a closer union of these three territories is bought about, they can dictate their own policy from Kenya and dominate all the territories according to their original plan. They can then easily have passed such legislation,—for example marketing legislation introducing monopolies in respect of important industries and produce,—which would economically oust the Indian from his present position. Therefore, by bringing about a closer union their aim is to have relief from the debt and freedom from any extra taxation that they may have to pay along with other communities to balance the budget of the country and at the same time to drive away from the field of commerce and industry the Indian in whom the white settlers have found a formidable competitor.

POSTAL SERVICES.

It may be stated in passing that as regards postal services these have been amalgamated last year. The result of this has been that Kenya has gained considerably on the whole in the working with fat salaries to its officers while Uganda Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory have been the loosers as a great portion of the profits of the working has been lost to both the territories as it was to be apportioned between the territories. The profit to Tanganyika has been decidedly less than it received previously, when the postal department was managed by the Territory itself. The question arises whether the Mandates' Commission would allow such amalgamation of services which definitely proved unprofitable to the Mandated Territory to make good the deficit of a territory which is not under the Mandate.

"SUICIDAL TO BOTH."

The Indian community has always opposed the creation of a union of the East African Territories on the grounds firstly, that it will impose a great financial burden on the territories and retard the development thereof, and secondly, that the White settlers in Kenya have behaved in such a manner in the past that they will dominate other territories and compel the local Government to embark on policies which would be suicidal both to the Africans and the Indians and instead of bringing about a racial harmony, would increase the racial tension already existing to-day.

CONGRESS PLANS.

The next session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress is to be held at Mombasa during Christmas under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya, who is a prominent merchant and one of the foremost leaders of Indian community in East Africa. Among the important questions that will come up for discussion and decision before the Congress will be the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission, particularly the question of securing to the European settlers of Kenya the Highlands by an Order in Council, the inclusion of areas at present in the ownership of Indians in the Highlands and the question of closer union which will be opposed by the Congress.

The Governor and Lady Brabourne paid a visit on Friday evening to the Scientific Exhibition in aid of the Hospital Fund. Their Excellencies photographed with members of the Fund Committee.

ABHYANKAR'S CONDITION

Undergoes Operation For Gangrenous Foot

The following bulletin has been issued on Mr. Abhyankar's health:

Mr. Abhyankar's health took a serious turn.

The condition of the gangrenous foot getting worse, consultation was held between Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Mulgaonkar on Saturday and it was decided to operate on the foot by making long and deep incisions to provide good drainage. Consequently on Sunday morning the necessary operation was performed when Drs. Baliga, Suvarnum, Mokshmadan Desai, Erulkar, Wad and Sathaye were present.

His general condition is weak and exhausted and the same serious condition continues.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

New Distributor For Ahmedabad

Messrs. Shantilal C. Shah and Company of Pada Pole. Gandhi Road, Pankore Koova, Ahmedabad, have been appointed sole distributors in Ahmedabad for the "Bombay Chronicle" from 8th December, 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT OF BHADRALOG

Sir J. Anderson Assures Govt. Sympathy To Solve Problem

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, has sent a message to the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All Bengal Unemployed Youths' Conference, which is due to be held on December 23 and 24 stating that any serious attempt to find constructive means at solving the problem of Bhadralog unemployment in Bengal deserves, and will receive, the sympathy of his Government; expressing the hope that the Conference will concentrate on formulating constructive and practical proposals for the increased employment of Bengal youths; and wishing success to the deliberation of the Conference.—United Press.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS EXTENSION

BANGALORE, Dec. 15.

Work is now in rapid progress at Bhadravati in connection with the extension of the iron works buildings for accommodation of a steal manufacturing plant. Foundations are now being laid and it is expected that an additional wing will be in full operation by almost the end of March 1935.

Orders for a complete plant have already been placed in England and Germany and it is expected that it will all be received by about the end of January.—United Press.

NOTICE ON CHITTAGONG CITIZENS

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 15.

The Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer has issued a notice directing citizens to pay by 21st December arrears, or the full amount, as the case may be, of the additional police (punitive) tax imposed on Hindu and Buddhist inhabitants of the Municipal area, Pahartali Railway colony, in connection with the posting of extra police following the bomb outrage in January last.

Failure to make payment will entail the issue of distress warrants.—A. P.

MAHARAJA MILL SOLD

Deposits In Baroda Bank To Get 2 Annas In Rupee From Liquidators

BARODA, Dec. 16.

The Maharaja Mill of Baroda which has gone into voluntary liquidation, has been sold for Rs. 3,60,000. The liquidators had distributed two annas in a rupee from deposits of the mill in the Bank of Baroda.

It is understood the credits may get an instalment of an anna in a rupee now. The Managing Agent's demands are yet to be met with. Now that since a year the mill is closed, it is hoped the liquidators will speed up the work of final settlement.—United Press.

A. I. VETERINARY CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In Bombay On Dec. 29 and 30

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The 8th All-India Veterinary Conference will be held in Bombay at the Veterinary College premises on December 29 and 30 next.

Khan Saheb N. D. Dhakwarwala, retired professor of the Bombay Veterinary College, will preside.

The Bombay Veterinary Medical Association has made arrangements for the free boarding and comfort of the delegates during the Conference.—United Press.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX

Villagers Express Inability To Pay

GURDASPUR, Dec. 16.

The residents of village Chiman Khaddi, within the jurisdiction of the Gurdaspur district have been asked to pay Rs. 10,000 as tax for the punitive police who were stationed there some three years ago.

The villagers are said to have expressed their inability to pay the tax.—United Press.

UNEMPLOYED SIKH COMMITS SUICIDE

JULLUNDUR, Dec 16.

A tragic story of suicide has been received here from Suranusi, a railway station nearby.

It is stated that when the Up Coaching Express was running between Jullundur and Suranusi, a Sikh aged about 35 jumped on to the line and his head was crushed to pulp.

It is stated that the deceased was weary of life, being out of employment for a long time.

The train was delayed for about half-an-hour by this accident.—United Press.

Bose's Treatment Problem For Govt.

Detention May Handicap Progress: Medical Board Differ In Opinion

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

"Forward" understands as the members of the Medical Board which was appointed by the Government to examine Mr. Subhas Bose's health, have differed materially in their opinion as to whether it is possible to continue Mr. Bose's treatment under detention, it is likely that a reference might be made to a third independent authority for a corroborative opinion in favour of one or other view submitted by the members of the Board.

DURING MOURNING PERIOD.

For this purpose, X-ray examination of Mr. Bose will be made, but as the possibility of transferring him to the Medical College is regarded as uncertain during the mourning period. Mr. Bose might be taken periodically to the Medical College for examination.—United Press.

X-RAY EXAMINATION

To Take Place At Medical College Hospital

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The "United Press" understands that the X-Ray examination on Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, which was necessitated owing to the reported difference of opinion among the medical experts who recently examined him at the instance of the Bengal Government, has been fixed for December 17 and the following two days in the Medical College Hospital.—United Press.

NEW A. I. C. C. OFFICE SECRETARY

PATNA, Dec. 15.

Mr. Raja Rao, Office Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has retired from office to-day.

Mr. Krishna Das, sometime personal secretary to Gandhiji has been appointed in his place.—A. P.

ENVELOPE WITH Rs. 4,700 SEIZED

AMRITSAR, Dec. 16.

An ordinary envelope has been seized by the local Postal Department, which contained currency notes worth Rs. 4,700.

The envelope was posted from Benares and addressed to some one through a monthly magazine.—United Press.

"Strikers' Day" For Collection Of Funds

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Twenty-one persons, alleged to be dock strikers, were arrested this evening in Bow Bazar quarter on a charge of causing obstruction.

The Strike Committee has declared Monday as Strikers Day, for the collection of Funds.—A. P.

Restraint Order On Worker

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15.

A notice under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act has been served to-day on Mr. Harishchandra, a worker of the Arya Oir Dal restraining him from leaving Delhi Municipal limits, without previous sanction of the local Government and from taking part in any anti-Government or anti-revolutionary activities.—United Press.

The U. P. Socialist conference will be held at Etawa from the 25th to the 27th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Damodar Swarup. There was a tie between Mr C. B. Gupta and Mr. Damodar Swarup for the Presidentship. They each secured an equal number of votes, but the former withdrew in favour of Mr. Swarup.—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT ANANTAPUR

Music Before Mosque And Its Sequel

MADANAPALLE, December 14.

News has just now been received of a serious Hindu-Muslim rioting which occurred last night at Kadiri in the Anantapur District.

It appears that a party of Hindus have been passing by a mosque singing Bhajana songs for over a week but that yesterday some Muslims came out from the mosque and asked the Hindus to stop singing as their bhajan songs would disturb their night prayers. But the latter did not comply saying that they have been doing so for the last seven days. Thereupon the Muslims are alleged to have attacked the Hindus with sticks.

A melee thus ensued and several were injured. The Sub-Inspector arrived on the spot but failed to quell the disturbances. The Joint Magistrate who was camping at Kadiri rushed with a posse of constables. It is stated that the police opened fire in the air whereupon the rioters dispersed.

The Reserve Police are now patrolling the station, and some arrests have been made.—A.P.

NAGPUR MILL STRIKE

Restoration Of Wage-Cut Urged At Meeting

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

A situation which may easily develop into a crisis has arisen in the Empress Mills, Nagpur, owing to the reported retrenchment of twenty-five workers, alleged victimisation of two active Union workers and the fines imposed on five other workers.

This attitude on the part of the Mills' authorities has caused deep resentment among the workers, who held a meeting with Mr. R. S. Ruikar in the chair.

Speeches were delivered urging the immediate restoration of wage-cut as the contention of the Textile Union that the wage-cut at Nagpur was the highest in India.—United Press.

RETRENCHMENT IN KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA Dec. 14.

An order has been issued by the Maharaja, dispensing with the services of those employees who were appointed in the course of this year. The allowances and increments too which were effected this year have been stopped.

An association named "Retrenched State Subjects Association" has been started here for the purpose of getting the reappointment of the qualified young retrenched men. This association is purely of non-political nature.—United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.